THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864. [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THOMAS.

FATAL ROUT OF HOOD'S ARMY.

Magnificent Results of Our Victories.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—The *Commercial's* Nashville despatch of the 21st says Thomas' headquarters are near Columbia. Hood is across Duck river. His loss, since coming into the State, is estimated at 20,000. His force is now believed to be about 12,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry. The woods are full of deserters. It is snowing, and the roads are very bad.

Pursuit of Hood—His Army Retreating Panic-Stricken.

LOUISVILLE, December 22.—The *Journal's* special, dated Nashville, December 21, says the situation at the front is unchanged. Our army is confident of final success, and is still pressing forward.

The Rebels are completely panic-stricken at the unlooked-for defeat they have experienced, and are still seeking safety in flight.

Prisoners continue to arrive in squads, some wounded, others sick, but all dispirited.

SCHOFIELD IN COLUMBIA.

The army is still rapidly pursuing Hood's demoralized fugitives. Thomas intends, if possible, to strike them in the rear with his infantry before they reach Florence, while his cavalry are hanging on their flanks with the intention of herding them off between Columbia and Florence. Should they succeed in this and destroy Hood's pontoons on the Tennessee, or should the expected gunboats arrive in time for the rest of the movement, Hood's whole army will be captured, for the rivers are so swollen by the heavy rains, that he cannot ford them at any point, though there were no foe to interrupt him.

As I write this I am officially informed that Schofield's column has reached Columbia—a distance of forty-two miles from Nashville, and about seventy-five from Florence. Though our men are much fatigued, they march on cheerfully; for they feel that the annihilation of Hood's army is the death-blow to the war in the West.

Our engineers and their hands are busy at work getting up the wires, and pushing the railroad in order to Pulaski, which they will have done by to-morrow. We can thus follow up the army with supplies. Hood's retreat has been along the line of railroad and the roads running parallel with it.

I should have stated that after the battle of Friday we found corn-cobs, used in the old Roman fashion for crushing corn, which appeared to have been the chief food of Hood's *les miserables*.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

HOOD'S DEFEAT—A TERRIBLE TIRADE AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS AND HOOD.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 19.

The accounts from Nashville are the statements of the enemy, and must be received with much caution.

It is probable that the real facts are somewhat colored; that the number of prisoners and captured guns will be discovered to have been somewhat smaller than supposed, and the loss of General Thomas much greater than he would like to state in a bulletin. But it is difficult to doubt that after gaining an expensive and worthless victory at Franklin through the valor of his troops, and in spite of the most reckless generalship or no generalship, Hood has now sustained a defeat before Nashville, where he had no business to go.

If it be true that his men were actually driven from their breastworks, it is proof that they have suffered great deterioration in his hands. But there is no reason in laying blame on the troops. Defects at headquarters, now as at Missionary Ridge, explain all. Since Beauregard was ordered off to stop Sherman without troops by his individual presence, the condition of the army which was so left without a general could not be remembered without a shiver. Thomas, the renegade Virginian, is one of the most intelligent men in the Federal army, while Hood's only title to command was the circumstance that he did not apply for the policy of General Johnston.

All hail to Thomas! Laurels to our numbers; but we do not see how Hood has been overwhelmed before Nashville. If opponent's ranks were filling, and behold the army! Those who could be surprised at any ordinary plans of Hood or Davis were surprised by a campaign for Nashville and Kentucky at this late season. If that army could have cleaned out Middle and East Tennessee and regained Chattanooga and Knoxville, the condition of the Confederate cause in the West would have been better than it has been since the battle of Murfreesboro. But even if Nashville had fallen, an event would have been the only gain.

The place could not be held without Kentucky, and a campaign in Kentucky at this season would have been certain ruin. The battle of Nashville appears to be a piece with the campaign. All of Hood's army were engaged except his cavalry. Where was Forrest and his cavalry? We do not know, but it may be fairly supposed that they were employed as Wheeler was when Atlanta was evacuated. When Johnston had the army he kept his cavalry on his flanks, and the dunkeys and parasites of the Government reviled him for doing so. When Hood took command he sent the cavalry to raid on the enemy's rear, and until the consequences were seen a great glory was given to General Hood for doing it.

But the absence of the cavalry enabled Sherman to reach Jonesboro without Hood's knowing anything about it, and Atlanta was thrown away in the panic which ensued. Then God in His mercy gave him Forrest, and while we do not know the fact, it appears extremely probable that he has thrown away his services in Tennessee as he did those of Wheeler in Georgia. Viewed by the light of events now accomplished, who can justify the removal of Johnston from the head of that army? What melancholy significance is given to that point of past history by every successive event in the beginning of the year that is now closing!

The enemy has formed two powerful armies and planned two parallel campaigns. The goal of one was Richmond; of the other Atlanta. To meet them we had inadequate armies; but against Grant and Sherman we had Lee and Johnston, princes of the military profession on this continent. Their defence against superior numbers was equally successful, and the incidents on the two scenes of action were marked by an uncommon similarity. The result was the same, except that Grant reached the banks of the James from the Rapidan in much less time than Sherman touched the Chattahoochee.

At that moment Sherman's campaign was as great a failure to his position, more perilous than that of Grant. Atlanta was a dead loss on the Army of the Cumberland, not less effectual than Richmond on the Army of the Potomac. There is every human probability in the supposition that had Johnston, like Lee, retained the command of his army, Sherman's column, if not forced to retreat, would have been held in Northern Georgia like Milo in the cloven oak. The Confederate army in Atlanta was then fully equal to that in Richmond. It was as well organized, as harmonious, as confident in itself and in its leader. It was only too eager for battle.

At that moment all was well in the Confederacy. No sensible observer doubted that both Atlanta and Richmond would resist all efforts, and that the conclusion of the year would be rendered memorable by the undeniable failure of the greatest military effort of the enemy. Unhappily and disastrously Mr. Davis mistook the cause of that Georgian army's enthusiasm for a clog upon its enemy. He got possessed of the notion that if Johnston, who would not fight, was taken off, the Government, under the name of somebody or other, would just go out with that army, whip Sherman in a minute, gather all the glory to itself, and gratify all its grudges against the great officer who had lifted it and him from the depths of despair.

So all the hurdy-gurdies ground out the death-song of Johnston. In three weeks the army had lost more men in killed and wounded than during all the month of Johnston's command. It lost Atlanta without knowing how or why, and it was reduced to the same state of hopeless demoralization in which it once reached Dalton from Missionary Ridge. Such was the immediate and direct result of Johnston's removal.

Then followed the President's harangues, containing the plan of the new campaign, which is just now concluding at Savannah and Nashville. We have never trusted the pen to make any remarks upon the harangues; and the chronicle of events which a painful duty compels us to publish day by day furnishes an elucidation and a commentary which no words and no pen will ever rival. Enough it is to say that fortune fled from the Southern standard when Johnston's head was removed from the staff; and the evil star which had haunted Bragg returned into the ascendant when Hood assumed command.

PORTER---BUTLER.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Its Arrival at Beaufort, North Carolina.

IT SAILS FOR WILMINGTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

UNITED STATES SHIP SANTIAGO DE CUBA, AT SEA, December 13.—After numerous unavoidable delays, the long-talked-of and long-anticipated expedition from Hampton Roads is at last fairly under way. In two hours' time from the present writing, the vessels composing in part the formidable and magnificent fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, and which for the past two months have been riding at anchor in the safe harbor between Old Point and Portsmouth, or making short cruises down the coast in search of pirates and blockade-runners, will be ploughing the sea with a view of concentrating for a grand attack on the outer defenses of Wilmington, or rather the works which protect the approaches to that place. If, instead of accompanying the expedition, I had remained at Fortress Monroe and witnessed the departure of the fleet, I am confident that I should have experienced a feeling of loneliness at the sailing of the last vessel, on account of the barren appearance of Hampton Roads.

Passengers, too, who make daily trips to and from Norfolk, and who have been a thousand for some weeks to commune on the sublime and beautiful in the frailties, will exclaim as they make their homeward trip to-night: "Why, they are all gone!" The movement, however, was by no means a sudden one, and it would not have been called so, even if it had taken place any time during the past eight weeks. Possibly a few people may have been surprised to learn that on land the army is the last in motion to operate on the coast at any season of the year, and one in as late an hour as yesterday I heard parties in Norfolk declare that some other point than Wilmington was to be attacked.

The opinion is prevalent among Rebel sympathizers in Norfolk, that the object of the expedition is to succor Sherman; they are loath to believe that our people will succeed so far to break up the only remaining channel through which the conspirators derive succor in men and material.

THE LAND FORCES.

The expedition is not wholly of a naval character. * * * * *

A SEVERE GALE.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, Thursday, December 15.—The head of the fleet arrived at this harbor at an early hour this morning. Since then the remainder of the fleet have been coming in one at a time. The fine, auspicious weather of Tuesday, the day on which the vessels sailed from Hampton Roads, was of short duration, for on the following day we were visited with one of those severe gales so often met with off Cape Hatteras. In retiring to my room Tuesday night I congratulated myself on the pleasant trip we were making, but in six hours' time I had reason to take a directly opposite view of affairs.

The wind soon commenced rolling and tossing about in the most violent manner, heavy gusts of wind went shrieking and howling through the rigging, and huge waves leaped up to the deck in a manner unwelcome and frightful. The nearer we came to the dreaded Cape the greater seemed the storm. None of us on board the *Santiago de Cuba* experienced the slightest apprehension for our own safety or that of the ship, but all eyes were involuntarily turned to the little monitor *Mahopac*, which we were towing at the stern.

The gale reached its greatest height at from 8 to 11 A. M. At 10 o'clock the monitor signalled us that she was leaking badly, and that she was compelled to use all her pumps. An hour later she informed us that the water was gaining, that the main pump had been disabled, and that bailing was resorted to. At this juncture, it must be acknowledged, the chances of the *Mahopac* getting into a safe harbor were ten to one against her.

Viewed from the deck of our vessel, it seemed as if each heavy sea that swept over her, and completely buried her from our sight, would be the one to send her to the bottom. People at home, who have no seen a monitor in a storm at sea, can have but a faint conception of the perilous position of the *Mahopac* on the occasion in question. In weather considered comparatively mild, the sea washes the deck fore and aft, and in a storm the waves make nothing of engulfing smoke-stacks, turret, and every visible part of the ship.

Nobly, however, did the gallant little craft free herself of the enormous volumes of water that sprung upon her so threateningly; and right glad were we, on making inquiry, to learn that she was holding her own against the leak. Luckily the storm abated in the afternoon. Had it continued as it commenced, I fear I should have had the sad task of recording a very deplorable disaster. The men on the monitor were fast becoming exhausted from excessive labor in bailing, and, in consequence of the leak, it would have been madness to launch a boat with seamen from our vessel. The water not only rushed in at the top of the turret, but worked its way through at the bottom. At one time there were sixteen inches of water in the hold. The captain's cabin was flooded.

APPEARANCE OF THE HARBOR.

Beaufort harbor begins to have the appearance of Hampton Roads before the sailing of the fleet. The vessels, both naval and armed, are concentrating here preparatory to making the grand movement against the fortifications seventy miles further down the coast. Close up to the town are anchored a large number of schooners, filled with supplies and ammunition, while, at the more respectful distance of two or three miles from the shore lie the iron-clad vessels of the naval fleet. Admiral Porter's flag-ship (*Malvern*) came in during the night.

The iron-clads will take on a fresh supply of coal at this point, and all the minor details for the attack will be arranged. The ones who are familiar with the North Carolina coast will at once recognize in Beaufort harbor the very best rendezvous that could be selected. From Cape Lookout to Cape Fear the land makes the contour of a circle, and affords an excellent protection against severe weather. For how long a time we shall remain here I know not, although the impression prevailed, when we left Hampton Roads, that two, or at the most, three days, would suffice to get everything in readiness to proceed to work. The *New Ironsides* steamed in this afternoon. No one doubts the effective part she will take in the engagement.—*N. Y. Times.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 22.

The Ten-Forty Loan.

The facts in reference to the Ten-Forty loan are that Mr. Fessenden was urged by certain bankers to limit the sale of the Ten-Forty gold bearing bonds to one hundred millions. He declined to accede to the request, and is now selling the second hundred million. But he has fixed no limit.

Letters from Sherman's Soldiers.

Colonel Markland, the special agent of the Post Office Department, reports that the mails were landed, assorted, and during the afternoon of the 16th distributed to the entire army of General Sherman.

In half an hour he had sold $2000 worth of stamps, and could if he had had them sold double the amount. He brought with him upwards of 10,000 soldiers' letters, which have been mailed here to their respective addresses. The army is in excellent spirits, and their sanitary condition never better.

Burning of a Railroad Depot.

AUGUSTA, Me., December 22.—The depot of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company was burned this morning. The loss is $50,000; insured for $25,000.

—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* speaks of the late William L. Dayton in these terms:—"The conciliatory character of this diplomat, his perfectly distinguished manners, had acquired for him, at Paris, the sympathies of all who were brought into contact with him. We doubt not that in the French governmental circles his unexpected death has inspired profound regrets."

Vice-Admiral DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT,

The Senior Officer, and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the United States.

SKETCH OF VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The portrait of Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut, accompanying this sketch, represents one who, having just attained the prime of life, finds himself also at the prime of his fame. He has accomplished so much already, that all he shall hereafter achieve can never seem too great to keep a place beside it. Associated as his name is with New Orleans, Fort Hudson, Fort Gaines, the opening of the Mississippi, the knowledge that the office of Vice-Admiral has been conferred upon him will seem to the nation the peculiarly appropriate reward of experience and valor.

Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the year 1803. In his very earliest years he evinced a fondness for the sea, and for everything associated with nautical pursuits. The wide expanse of ocean was to him a true home, and every wave spoke of wild delight and valorous achievement. His love for it was that of the hero, not of a poet. It was the area where naval battles could be fought and victories won; over which the American flag could be made to extend its fame, and to whose distant and responsive shores the name of the United States could become as familiar as a household word. He was only eight years of age when he became a sailor. In his ninth year he became a midshipman under Commodore Porter, a fine old naval officer, who, in the war of 1812, won the victory in Lynn Haven Bay. It was on the *Essex* that the present Vice-Admiral first made his practical and professional acquaintance with the sea. He was early initiated, too, into warfare, having been present at the battle of Valparaiso.

At the age of thirteen he was placed in command of a prize vessel. At the close of the war of 1812 he was sent to school, and thence into the Navy. It will thus be seen that his whole education and experience have been military in their nature. He has been accustomed to the voice of the sea from childhood. His courage has been disciplined by many an engagement, and his brilliant naval talents have been made of tenfold their original worth by the stern school of actual engagement. The abilities which have been conscientiously exercised for years culminated in brilliancy in the victories of New Orleans and Mobile.

Farragut is a man who is not without the claims of social life. After his admission into the navy, he married a Southern lady, and settled in Norfolk Va. When the expedition against New Orleans was finally resolved upon, Farragut it was who was put in sole command. Upon the 24th of March, 1862, he entered the Mississippi river, passing Forts Jackson and St. Phillip. On the 25th he took possession of New Orleans. This eminently brilliant proceeding invested his name with a prestige which no subsequent failure could have even dimmed, but which every subsequent triumph tretly augmented.

In the reduction of Port Hudson, and in his dazzling achievements in Mobile Bay, he set the seal upon the promises which his talents silently gave, but the memory of what Farragut has done is too deeply rooted in the nation's mind to require recapitulating with the mere narration of his many exploits. It is useless to trace his career throughout. We all know what he has done; we all know what he can do. His name and his deeds will become treasured words in the hearts and lips of children. The acclamations of the entire nation accord in placing the Vice-Admiralty in the hands of Farragut.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The steamer *Columbia* brings Havana advices of the 7th.

The steamer *Alexandra*, now called the *Mary*, had been seized at Nassau for a violation of the neutrality laws, the being an armed vessel. She will probably be released.

President Lincoln's Message is unfavorably criticized in the *Diario*.

The blockade runner *Pharmingo*, which went out of Havana, broke down, and was obliged to return for repairs. The *Dashigh* came in on the 15th instant.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* announces officially the seizure of the United States steamer *Sonora*, while on her way to New Orleans from Santiago.

The English blockade-running schooner *Alabama* was captured off Galveston on the 7th inst. Eight vessels were blockading Galveston on the 7th inst. Negotiations were going on for the exchange of 500 prisoners at Camp Groce, Texas.

Sugars at Havana 8¾ to 9 reals. Exchange on London 12½ on the United States 54@55 short sight 60 per cent. discount.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Henry W. Lael. Indictment for encouragement of certain property of the United States. Before reported. Verdict, not guilty.

United States vs. Henry W. Lael. This is an indictment for enticing soldiers to desert, and the case was being tried this morning. It is charged that, knowing two certain men to be enlisted soldiers, he brought them away from Pennsylvania in his vessel, the brig *Timmy*.

The defence is that the men were stowed away in the hold without the Captain's knowledge; that he only knew it when at sea on his return voyage, and that as soon as he arrived in the river Delaware, opposite the Navy Yard, he communicated the fact to the Commandant, that these men, who he suspected to be deserters, were on his vessel, and requested that a guard should be sent for their arrest. On trial.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Justice vs. Obanger. An action of damages. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $1500. H. M. Phillips and Edward H. Weil for plaintiff. George T. Thorn for defendant.

William H. Rendelin, Trustee of William Wallace Young, vs. James Collins. This is an action to recover for waste committed by the defendant, who was tenant of house No. 414 Spruce street, owned by Mr. Young. Plaintiff's allege that when the defendant left the house he took with him doors, window-sash, flooring, etc., and that in fact he left the house a perfect wreck. On trial. Stover for plaintiff; Charles W. Brooke and Thomas Mullin for defendant.

Wm. P. Hacker and John P. Stimer, taxpayers, vs. the City of Philadelphia, Thomas S. Stewart and Wm. B. Hays.

This was a bill in equity, filed by complainants, asking for an injunction to restrain the said Stewart, and the city, from executing a contract for supplying coal for the Philadelphia Gas Works for the year 1865. The complainants allege that under an act of Assembly the City Councils have control over all the Departments, including the Gas Works; that there was an act of Assembly requiring all contracts with defendants to be given in conformity to ordinances of Councils, and that under such act an ordinance has been passed requiring the defendants to advertise for proposals for supplies; that in this case a contract for three thousand tons of coal is about to be given to Mr. Hays without proposals having first been invited.

The object of this bill is to put a stopper on the action of the majority of the Gas Trustees, in awarding a contract, to take effect prospectively, at a higher rate than the present price of coal.

The case will be argued on Saturday.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Sarah Peters, Lord, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Boston, Captain.
Schr J. F. Kirtland, Bease, Boston, J. F. Jealus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Regatta (Br.), Hopkins, 16 days from Halifax, with fish to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Sarah J. Warren, Warren, 10 days from Bangor, with potatoes to Schaer & Bro.
Schr L. F. Smith, Cree, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

THIRD EDITION

M'COOK.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE KENTUCKY RAID.

Defeat of the Rebel Lyon.

HIS ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

HOPKINSVILLE, Kentucky, December 21.—General E. D. McCook struck part of the Rebel General Lyons' command at daylight on the 16th, defeated them, and captured their artillery. He is still pursuing them.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP 'AFRICA' AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, December 22.—The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at 11 o'clock last night in a thick snow storm.

The *Bavaria* arrived out on the 8th inst.

The political intelligence is unimportant.

Sales of cotton for the week 68,000 bales. The market opened with an advance of ¼d., but subsequently became flat and the improvement was lost.

Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions have a declining tendency.

Consols for money, 89¾.

Sales of cotton to-day, 8000 bales, the market closing quiet.

Petroleum steady at 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10½d. for refined.

American securities inactive. United States 5-20s 72@73¼.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, December 10—The *Australasian*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 8000 bales.

The steamship *Etna* sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, and the *Kangaroo* on the 7th for New York, and the *North American* left on the 8th for Portland.

There is no immediate prospect of a reduction in the Bank of England rate of interest to six per cent. The demand for discount is rather more active.

The Confederate Loan was depressed by the news of Sherman's progress.

A violent gale on the east coast of India had caused great inundations, and thousands of lives are reported lost.

The Earl of Carlisle died on the 5th inst.

The English Home Secretary awards all the money he has earned in Muller's case to the cabman Matthews.

The remains of Mr. Dayton were embalmed and sent to Havre for shipment to New York.

The obsequies took place on the 6th, attended by a representative of the Emperor and the French Foreign Minister, and the whole Diplomatic body, a detachment of troops forming the guard of honor.

The *Africa* sailed at 10:30 this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Friday evening.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—The news by the *Australasian* came to hand too late to develop any effect upon to-day's markets.

The steamer *Iowa*, from London for New York, which ran ashore near Cherbourg, has totally sunk.

Arrived from Philadelphia, December 9, ship *Scotland*, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore, December 6, ship *Flora McDonald*, at Havre.

Sailing of the "Canada."

BOSTON, December 22.—The *Canada* sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for Halifax and Liverpool.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—There have been no arrivals or departures of consequence to-day. The general markets are dull. The overland mail advices from New York to the 10th of November are received, being several days behind the steamer.

The late storm has been succeeded by clear, cold weather, accompanied by a gale which did considerable damage to coasting vessels.

SHERMAN.

THE SIEGE OF SAVANNAH.

Position and Condition of our Troops.

MEETING OF TWO HEROES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FLAGSHIP "NEMAHA," KING'S BRIDGE, OGEECHEE RIVER, GA., December 17, 1864.—The United States revenue cutter *Nemaha*, Lieutenant-Commanding Samuel S. Warner, General Foster's flag-boat, left Hilton Head on the morning of the 12th, to go down the coast with General Foster and staff, to endeavor to open communication with General Sherman, going through to Fort Pulaski, and thence to the march to Warsaw Sound, looking towards the main canal, to discover some traces of Sherman's advance.

Nine were observed, as the General proceeded onto ocean and entered Ossabaw Sound, where the gunboat *Flag*, on blockading duty, was communicated with. Lieutenant George A. Fisher, of the Signal Corps, United States Army, was here left on board the *Flag*, to proceed with his party up the Ogeechee, and endeavor to communicate with Sherman, if he should approach the coast at that point.

THE FIRST SIGNAL FROM SHERMAN.

The *Nemaha* returned to Warsaw and moved up the Wilmington river, and anchored just out of range of a Rebel battery. During the night rockets were thrown up by Captain Jesse Merrill, Chief of the Signal Corps, to announce his presence to General Sherman's signal officers, but elicited no response.

Lieutenant Fisher was more successful. The *Flag* fired six guns in rapid succession from a heavy gun as a signal, and then Lieutenant Fisher threw up several rockets and closely examined the horizon over the mainland for the response. At about 3o'clock on the morning of the 13th, after a rocket had been discharged from the *Flag*, a little stream of light was observed to spring up in the direction of the Ogeechee, and quickly die away.

Another rocket was immediately sent up from the flag-ship, and a second stream of light was seen in the same position as the first. It then became a question whether or not they were Rebel signals to decoy our officers. At about seven o'clock, the navy tug *Dandelion*, Acting Master Williams, took Lieutenant Fisher and his party, and Captain Williamson of the flag-ship, and proceeded up the Ogeechee as far as point within sight of Fort McAllister and the batteries on the Little Ogeechee.

Here Lieutenant Fisher took a small boat and proceeded up as far as possible, without drawing the enemy's fire. A careful reconnoissance was made of the fort and the surrounding woods, from which proceeded the reports of musketry, and the attention of the garrison seemed to be directed inland entirely. A flag, which seemed to be our own, was seen flying from a house four miles off, and, on more careful examination, two stars were plainly visible, and all doubt of the character of the flag was at once removed.

It was the first flag that had floated over General Howard's headquarters at Atlanta, and now flamed out on the sea coast, within eight miles of the city of Savannah. Lieutenant Fisher at once returned to the tug, and moved up to an opening out of range of Fort McAllister, when from the top of the pilot-house of the *Dandelion*, the American flag could be distinctly seen. A white signal flag was at once raised by Lieutenant Fisher, and at once a signal flag of a like nature was waved and communication opened.

THE SIGNAL CONVERSATION.

Lieutenant Fisher signalled:—

"Who are you?"

"McClintock, chief signal officer of General Howard," was signalled back.

A message was at once sent to General Sherman, tendering all aid from General Foster and Admiral Dahlgren.

General Sherman then signalled that he was investing Fort McAllister, and wanted to know if the boat could help with her heavy guns. Before any reply could be given, General Sherman had signalled to General Hazen, of the 15th Corps, to take the fort immediately.

HAZEN'S ASSAULT ON FORT M'ALLISTER.

In five minutes the rally had been sounded by the bugles. One volley of musketry was heard, and the next moment the three brigade flags of Hazen's Division were planted almost simultaneously on the parapets of Fort McAllister, and our men swarmed into the work and shot down the Rebels at their guns. The fort was ours in twenty minutes after General Sherman's order to take it was given.

Gen. Sherman then sent word that he would be down that night, and to look out for his boat. The tug immediately steamed down to Ossabaw Sound, to find General Foster or Admiral Dahlgren; but they not being there, despatches were sent to them at Warsaw, announcing Gen. Sherman's intended visit, and the tug returned to its old position. While approaching the fort again a small boat was seen coming down. It was hailed with:—

"What boat is that?" and the welcome response came back—

"Sherman."

THE MEETING OF THE WARRIORS.

It soon came alongside, and out of the little dugout, paddled by two men, stepped General Sherman and General Howard, and stood on the deck of the *Dandelion*. The great leader was received with cheer after cheer, and with every manifestation of delight and satisfaction by all. He was in splendid spirits, and expressed his gratification at reaching his base. He remained on board until about 2 o'clock in the morning. While on the boat he wrote his despatches to General Grant, General Halleck, General Foster, and Admiral Dahlgren.

On the following day he came on board the *Nemaha*, and was received by General Foster. The *Nemaha* then proceeded to Warsaw Sound, where Admiral Dahlgren, accompanied by his staff, came on board and spent some time in conversation with the General.

THE PRESIDENT SENDS A VERBAL MESSAGE TO SHERMAN.

Colonel A. H. Markland, superintendent of mails for the armies, came on board with despatches for General Sherman, and delivered a verbal message from the President. Taking the General by the hand, the Colonel said:—

General Sherman—Before leaving Washington I was directed by the President to take you by the hand, wherever I met you, and say for him, "God bless you and the army under your command," and he furthermore added, "Since cutting loose from Atlanta my prayers, and those of the nation, have been for your success."

General Sherman seemed to be deeply affected, and after a moment's silence could only say, "I thank the President. Say my army is all right."

During the day General Sherman related many incidents of his personal experience, while coming through, of a humorous nature, which must have been heard to have been thoroughly appreciated. He spoke confidently of his ability to take Savannah, saying that Hardee was his game.

Subsequently he returned to Fort McAllister, in a boat placed at his disposal by Admiral Dahlgren, and General Foster returned to Hilton Head to arrange to get forward supplies of hard bread and coffee, as beef, fresh and salt pork, etc., were abundant in General Sherman's command.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.*]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—This morning Arthur Mullen was arraigned before Alderman Shoemaker upon the charge of committing an assault and battery with intent to kill. It seems that one of the Seventeenth Ward officers had a warrant for the arrest of Mullen's brother. He went to the former's tavern, in Master street, above Third, where he was met by Mullen, who drew a pistol and pointing it at the officer's head threatened to shoot him if he did not retire. The accused was committed for trial.

Samuel Warner was committed by Alderman Jones, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Officer Kilpatrick. The latter was engaged in making an arrest at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets at the time.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Some time during last night, some unknown person entered the tavern of Mr. Joseph Riley, in Eighth street, below Sansom, and stole $1020 in gold, and two gold watches. The property was in a bureau in the second story.

PERSONAL.—Postmaster-General Dennison arrived in town last night, and paid a visit to the Post Office. He left for New York this morning.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES BY CONTRACT.—At the meeting of City Councils, this afternoon, an important bill will be introduced by the Committee on Finance, providing for the extinguishing of fires by contract. The Committee, in their report, state that they had under consideration the ordinance to make the annual appropriation to the Fire Department, and after a careful examination report adversely to the same, and in place thereof report the ordinance given below. The Committee believe that the change proposed will ensure greater economy and more efficiency in the Fire Department.

The cost of maintaining the present system is increasing from year to year with the corresponding security against the ravages of fire, and no reduction in the rates of insurance. The increased cost of the Fire Department within the last seven years is nearly three hundred per cent.; the cost in 1858 being $30,375. The estimated cost for the year 1865, $101,725. The ordinance reported below limits the cost to $75,000, a sum that would remunerate the Insurance Companies of the Fire Association for organizing and supplying a first-class Fire Department. The Insurance Companies ought to have the control and management of the Fire Department, as they are the parties who take the risk of fires, and who would consult their own interests in providing the best apparatus for extinguishing them, and who would no doubt in a few years relieve the city from all expense incidental to maintaining a Fire Department.

The following is a verbatim copy of the ordinance:—

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of the city be and is hereby authorized and required to enter into a contract, with a competent person or persons, or a company of such persons, who shall give the necessary security for the establishment of fires in the city, and for care and management of the Fire Department employed for that purpose at a cost not exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars annually; and the Mayor is hereby further authorized and required to adopt such rules and procedure and enforce such conditions as he may deem necessary and proper to secure a full and efficient discharge of steam fire-engines, hose carriages, and other fire apparatus; and for the several wards and districts of the city, and the prompt and efficient use of the same.

SECTION 2. That the Mayor of the city, the Chief of Police, and the Fire Marshal shall constitute a board, to be styled the Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, who shall have full power to elect and manage the Fire Department; and to make all such regulations for the government of the same, subject only to the terms of the contract and control to be made by the first section hereof.

SECTION 3. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Mayor.

THE FINE CONFECTIONERY STORE of Stephen F. Whitman, No. 1210 Market street, is crowded with purchasers of fine French bon-bons, fancy boxes, sweetmeats, and confections of all kinds. We venture nothing in asserting that there is not a store in London or Paris that can surpass Whitman's in the variety of its assortment and the quality of its manufactures. Everything he sells is prepared under his own supervision, and he uses nothing but the best and most wholesome materials. Those wishing goods in his line should lose no time in making their selections, as the crowd in his large store increases daily. His French importations have been immense, but of course they cannot hold out forever. Those who purchase early, of course, have the choice of goods.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, December 22.

The Stock Market is dull this morning, with the exception of Coal Oil shares, which are in fair demand, but prices are unsettled. In Government bonds there is less doing, with sales of 5-20s at 108¼@109; 109¼ was bid for 6s of 1881, coupons off; 101 for 10-40s, and 99½ for new, 7-30s; Pennsylvania 6s are selling at 91, which is a decline.

Railroad shares continue quiet at about former rates, with sales of Reading at 57½; Pennsylvania at 65¾; Catawissa preferred at 37½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26@27; 57¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Germantown; and 16 for Catawissa common; 151 was asked for Camden and Amboy; 44¾ for Little Schuylkill; 29¾ for North Pennsylvania; 52 for Elmira preferred, and 32 for common.

Coal Oil shares are moderately active, but prices are unsettled. Curtin sold at 15½; Cora Planter, 7@7½; Densmore, 8½; Dalzell, 9¾; Egbert, 4; Great Basin, 3¾; Maple Shade, 33½@39; Story Farm, 2 44-100; St. Nicholas, 4¾; Walnut Island, 2¾; Oil Creek, 7¾; and Kreutzer 1¾. The superintendent of the Frankford Oil Company telegraphs to this city that one of their wells on Oil creek commenced pumping yesterday at the rate of fifty barrels a day.

The Money Market is without change. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@3 per cent. per annum. Prime mercantile paper continues scarce and is discounted at 7@9 per cent.

It appears from a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Senate, that the appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending with June, 1864, amounted to $237,634,000. From which deduct the refunding requisitions and transfers, $8,572,000, leaving $225,000,000 as the real amount of funds as applicable. From this deduct the amount drawn by requisitions, minus the amount of refunding requisitions and transfers, $92,846,000, and the balance on the 30th of June last was $135,030,215.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 22.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 5-20s	108½	100 sh Egbert Oil	4
$1000 do	108	100 sh Great Basin	3¾
$200 Penn 6s	91	100 sh do	3¾
$670 1st Mutual scrip	80	500 sh Howe's Eddy	1¾
$400 Cam & Am 6s	107	200 sh Caldwell	2
$1000 Phila 6s new	99	200 sh Rangers Oil	4½
$1000 Reading 6ds '70	101	200 sh Maple Shade	33½
$1000 N Pa 6s	86	500 sh do	39
100 sh Corn Oil	15½	200 sh do	39
100 sh do	15¾	100 sh Oil Creek	7¾
100 sh do	15¾	100 sh do	7¾
500 sh Corn Planter	7¾	100 sh Oil Creek	8
100 sh do	7¾	200 sh do	8
100 sh Densmore	8½	200 sh Story Farm	2 44
100 sh do	8½	100 sh do	2 44
100 sh Reading R	58¾	100 sh Walnut Is	2¾
100 sh do	57	100 sh Kreutzer	1¾
100 sh do	57¾	100 sh McClintock	1¾
100 sh do	57¾	50 sh Gr. Mount	4 10
100 sh do	57¾	100 sh Locust Mount	5
100 sh do	57¾	200 sh Penn's Val	2¾
100 sh Dalzell Oil	9¾	200 sh Catawissa	27¾
200 sh Excelsior	1 5-16	100 sh Phila & Erie	27
100 sh Egbert Oil	4	100 sh do	26¾

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal			Hyde Farm	4	5
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1	Irwin Oil	1¾	2
Green Mt. Coal	1 1-16	1 1-16	Keystone Oil	1¾	2
Keystone Coal	1	1¼	Kreutzer	1¾	2
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	9	10	Maple Shade Oil	33½	39
N. Carbondale	2	2¾	McClintock Oil	1¾	2
New Orleans	1	1¾	Mineral Oil	2¾	2 44
Penn Mining		18	Penn Oil	2¾	3
Swatara	6¾		McElhenny	4	5
Atlas

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

INTERESTING FROM HARRISBURG.

Election for Congress in the Sixteenth District—Opinion of the Attorney-General—The Governor Will Not Declare Either of the Candidates Elected—Duties of Election Officers Defined—The Soldiers' Vote Cannot be Thrown Out—Congress to Decide the Contest.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General Roy Stone

Has been relieved from his duties as a member of the Military Commission in session here and ordered to Alton, Illinois, where he will take charge of the military Camps, &c., as commandant of the post. No new member has yet been assigned to the Commission in place of Gen. STONE.

The Trial of Daniel McHenry,

One of the Columbia county prisoners, was ended yesterday. It is rumored that he has been acquitted in the findings of the Commission. He had employed one of the ablest counsel in the city, and his case was bitterly fought. A. J. HENRY, Esq., one of the counsel in this case, made an able defense of the prisoner. Over forty witnesses were subpœnaed by the defense, and their testimony was intended mainly to prove good character on the part of the prisoner and to break down the witnesses for the prosecution. It is insinuated that these forty witnesses were "well drilled."

The next case will be that of CHAPIN, on the same charge, after which six of the Columbia county prisoners will be tried in a batch, as follows:—HON. JAMES COLLEY, JOSEPH VAN SICKLE, SAMUEL MC HENRY, JOHN LEHMAN, AURELIUS L. DAVIS and ABRAM KLINE.

The Sixteenth Congressional District.

I have already given you an idea of the difficulties involved in the Congressional contest in the Sixteenth District, where Gen. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, Republican, and Hon. A. H. COFFROTH, Democrat ran for Congress in October last. Both these gentlemen claim to have received a majority of legal votes, and two returns have been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, neither of which is signed by all of the Election Judges. Although the difficulty now exists in the fact of two returns, neither of which seem to be legal, the real difficulty hinges upon the decision of the Democratic Return Judges, who constitute a majority of the Board, that a number of soldiers' votes could not be counted in from Bedford and Fulton counties, although the votes were regularly returned to the Prothonotaries' offices of the several counties. Counting the army votes rejected by the Democratic Return Judges, General KOONTZ has a clear majority of sixty-eight, and Congress, at its next sitting, when the matter is brought before it, will doubtless do that justice which the case demands, and admit General KOONTZ to his seat. Both gentlemen have certificates of election from their friends on the Board of Return Judges.

The Governor's decision, however, had nothing to do with the facts in regard to the army votes; he had two returns before him, and he could only decide from the evidence before him which of these returns were legal, and accordingly proclaim the candidate elected who had the legal return. The decision of Attorney-General MEREDITH, to whom the Governor referred the matter, declares both these returns illegal, and by the time the letter shall have reached the public eye the proclamation of the Governor will be announced. In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, Governor CURTIN has determined not to declare either General KOONTZ or Mr. COFFROTH elected. The whole matter now devolves upon Congress.

Attorney-General Meredith's Opinion.

THE FACTS.

Two papers, purporting to be returns of the recent election in the Sixteenth Congressional District, have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The district is composed of the five counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset. One of these papers is signed by four persons, viz:—Messrs. CARR, of Bedford county; BECK, of Franklin; WINTER, of Fulton; and DIEHL, of Adams, styling themselves a majority of the Return Judges elected by the several Boards of the Return Judges of the above named counties; and the paper goes on to state that they examined and counted the votes cast for Congress in the district and that Messrs. COFFROTH and KOONTZ had each a specified number of votes in the respective counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin and Fulton, and that Mr. COFFROTH, having a majority of all the votes cast as returned before the Board, is declared duly and legally elected. It is further stated in the paper that Somerset was not represented by a Judge or otherwise, in the Board, and that not one of the time and place of meeting was given to the Return Judges elected from Somerset, who was in the Borough of Chambersburg (where the meeting was held) on the day of meeting.

The other paper is signed by five persons, viz:—Messrs. WILLS, of Somerset county; CARR, of Adams; WILHELM, of Franklin; WINTER, of Fulton, and PECK, of Bedford, styling themselves as being appointed Return Judges of the election held in the several counties composing the Sixteenth Congressional District, viz:—Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset. The paper goes on to state that having carefully examined the returns of the said several districts and added together the votes therein contained, according to law, they certify that Messrs. KOONTZ and COFFROTH had each a specified number of votes in the respective counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, and declare that Mr. KOONTZ, having received the greatest number of legal votes, is duly elected. Both the bodies claiming to be District Return Judges met on the day and at the place fixed by law. The respective candidates having requested a hearing, were heard by themselves and counsel, and evidence was received on the question, Who were the Return Judges of the District? This evidence left no material question of fact in doubt, and the result may be briefly stated thus:—

Mr. WILLS was the regularly selected District Return Judge for Somerset, and Mr. WINTER for Fulton. All the signers of the respective papers were among the County Return Judges of their respective counties. Messrs. DIEHL, of Adams, and MANN, of Bedford, were selected as District Return Judges by the majority of the Return Judges of their respective counties, after the minority had withdrawn in consequence of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the majority. Messrs. CARR, of Adams, and PECK, of Bedford, were selected as District Return Judges by the minority of the Return Judges of their respective counties, after the withdrawal above stated. Mr. WILHELM, of Franklin, was selected as District Return Judge by the Return Judges of that county at their first meeting, and of course before the soldiers' vote had been counted. Mr. LAKER, of the same county, was selected by the Return Judges of the county at their second meeting, and after the soldiers' vote had been counted.

At that meeting, upon the suggestion of one of the clerks, Mr. WILHELM, who was President of the Board, stated that he had been informed that the selection of a District Return Judge, before all the votes had been counted, was irregular, upon which a motion was made and carried to proceed to a selection. The vote was taken, and Mr. LAKER had a majority, and the returns were accordingly placed in his charge. Mr. WILHELM was nominated, but had not a majority. He never resigned the appointment which had already been given him, no doubt, under the impression that such appointment was illegal, he put the question on proceeding to a new selection, announced the result, and as President signed a certificate, under seal, of Mr. LAKER's selection as District Return Judge.

On this state of facts the Governor has requested my opinion on the question—Which of the two candidates ought to be proclaimed by him as having been returned as elected?

The Law.

In a recent opinion I have stated my reasons, which need not be here recapitulated, for arriving at the conclusion that the Governor has no right to go behind the returns for the purpose of inquiring into their correctness—that his functions in regard to them are strictly ministerial.

In the present instance it happens (it is believed for the first time) that two different bodies of men, each claiming to be the board of district return judges, present papers which they style returns of the election. The Governor is of course compelled to endeavor to ascertain, by such evidence as can be had, which of these papers is signed by the lawful district return judges. Just as every ministerial officer is bound to satisfy himself of the authenticity of an official paper, on which he is required to act.

It is well established that (unless otherwise expressly provided) an authority of a public nature, conferred on three or more persons jointly, may be executed by a majority at a meeting lawfully held, and of which all have had legal notice, and that the meeting and proceedings of such a body are presumed to be regular, in the absence of proof to the contrary. But a minority of such a body cannot, by withdrawing (for whatever reason) from the majority and proceeding to act independently, vest in themselves the authority which the law has conferred on the whole, and permits to be exercised by a majority as above stated.

The general election law of 1839 provides that when two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member of Congress, the judges of the election in each county having met, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks, and that one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county.

Illegality of Koontz' Returns.

Keeping in view the principles above stated, which are of universal acceptation, the minorities of the judges in Adams and Bedford had plainly no authority to appoint clerks or cause votes to be added up, or returns to be made out or in due to perform any of the functions of the body of county judges of the election. The conclusion is inevitable that Messrs. CARR, of Adams, and PECK, of Bedford, who claimed to act as judges from these counties at the meeting of one judge from each county, and present returns made and signed by such minorities, were not entitled so to act, nor could the returns which they presented be legally received.

The law, as has been seen, requires that the certificate having been made out by the clerks shall be signed by the county judges of the election. It is, of course, to the possession and under the control of the body of such judges when assembled according to law. Of course that body cannot direct it to be placed in the charge of a member whom a majority may designate by means the meeting of one judge from each county, and present it to that meeting and must so meeting up the returns of the district. I can see no good reason for the assumption that a judge cannot be designated for these purposes, or be lawfully before the certificate has been made out and signed as aforesaid; and therefore I conceive it at the question of Mr. WILHELM was entirely legal. But last question did not constitute him the holder of an office. He was rather a committee of one to perform certain duties. But, whether he be styled an officer or a committee, in my opinion the subsequent selection of Mr. LAKER, and the actual placing of the certificate in his charge, completely discharged Mr. WILHELM and overrode his appointment.

The result is that of the five persons who have signed the papers stating Mr. KOONTZ to be elected, three had no legal authority to act in the capacity which they assumed, and are, therefore, of opinion that the Governor ought not to base his proclamation on that paper as a return.

The Army Vote.

I regretted to observe on the argument that it was stated by the counsel of Mr. KOONTZ that all the illegality, irregularity and confusion which have attended the returns from this district arose from the action of a majority of the judges of election in Adams, Bedford, and perhaps one other county, in illegally throwing out parts of what are called soldiers' votes. Their duty is clearly defined by law to be to cause the clerks to make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at the election. To usurp the power of throwing out, at their discretion, any votes so given, is to commit a wilful and grievous offense, for which, if found guilty by a jury, they can be adequately punished. Inconvenience from their illegal course can also be avoided, as the House of Representatives has full jurisdiction over the election and returns, and may apply a summary remedy if the alleged state of facts should be properly ascertained.

The Governor's Hands Tied.

But as the Governor cannot, if satisfied that the offence has been committed, thrust the offenders into the penitentiary and thus usurp the power of judicial tribunals, so neither can he constitute himself a judge of the election, and thus usurp the power of the House of Representatives, which is the proper tribunal to adjudicate on it. He has no more right to put votes into the county returns than the county Judges of Election had to put them out, or to treat as void the acts of a seceding majority of the county Judges of Election, than he would have to treat as the act of the House a bill emanating from a similar seceding majority of that body. His duty is not to lend himself to revolutionary action of any kind. He is to preserve order, not to abet confusion. He is to obey the act of Assembly, and as no returns have been presented, such as that act authorizes him to base his proclamation upon, I am of opinion that he has no legal course but to state that fact as his reason for not declaring the name of any person to have been returned as elected in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

Surrounded by the contagious unrest of angry and excited passions, and often forced, amid such surroundings, to act promptly on questions of the most difficult and delicate character, it may appear to require some moral firmness in the Executive Magistrate to avoid being swept beyond the limits of his appropriate sphere.

But it is to be recollected that we have a popular Government, and in such times as these public confidence, important to every Government, is essential to ours.

It appears to me that he must be the boldest of men, who, being at the head of the Government of any one of our States at this crisis, should have the courage to be feeble and vacillating, regardless of law, partial in his judgments, usurping in his practice, and guided by merely personal feelings or personal influence, thus loosening the structure of our political fabric, and exposing its very foundations to depredation.

On the other hand, I should esteem him to be fortunate, who, in such a position, rising to the level of the occasion, should leave below him all the turns of ordinary politics, should preserve his own calmness during the storms that are raging—not as lacking emotion, but as feeling that upon his calmness may depend the public safety; who should combine a thoroughly active, energetic and loyal administration of affairs, with open fairness and equity to all; obey himself the law to which he enforces the obedience of others; compel the trust of the honest and truth-loving masses of all parties in his vigor, justice and integrity, and thus, commanding the public confidence, cause to strike daily deeper and deeper the roots of authority, and make threatened confusion and anarchy impossible by rendering irresistible the just powers of government.

I should esteem him to be fortunate, because though his task would not be easy, when he should have fulfilled it he would have connected for all time his own honor with the history of the salvation of the Republic.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Attorney-General.

Attorney-General's Office, Harrisburg, Dec 10, 1864.

Our Neighbors in the Stars.

Many writers have gone into the question of the probable stature, strength, and configuration of our fellow-beings in other spheres. Christian Wolff long ago fixed the height of the inhabitants of Jupiter at forty feet eight inches. The Fourierists have more recently imagined a kind of celestial hierarchy in which the successive groups rise one above the other, in analogy with those of the lower universe, into what M. Renand has termed binivers, trinivers, quatrinivers, etc. The planets themselves have souls, and die out, as ours will do to give place to newer forms of planetary life. Swedenborg, everybody knows, grew so familiar with the inhabitants of the several planets in which he was in the habit of spending his leisure moments of spiritual ecstacy, that he has left us but little to find out touching the moral and other characteristics of our brethren in those abodes. The feelings with which we, in turn, inspire those remote nations of our system, the lively warmth of Venus, the dignified calm of Jupiter, the melancholic coldness of Saturn—are not less matters of fact and veracity. Science, thus interpreted, points to a place for our souls among those radiant spheres. Transported among new conditions of existence, they may contract or put forth powers akin to those of the happier beings whose lot has been already cast there. And, as to what that lot may be, it makes the mouth water to listen to M. Flammarion lecturing us.

In an atmosphere no longer composed of oxygen and azote, what ills of climate may not be spared those fortunate denizens! The whole pulmonary apparatus is doubtless modified, and with it the whole system of organic functions. Instead of the gross and clumsy plan of keeping up the bodily growth and warmth by food, liquid and solid; the degrading expedient of borrowing for that end the *debris* of other beings; and, worst of all, that of killing and devouring those endowed with life, there may be a system of nourishing atmospheres, composed of elements nutricious in themselves, and capable of assimilation by organs of corresponding ethereal texture. In the general repeal of laws which belong to man's inferior state, that of "labor" may come in for the earliest abolition, and with it go all those vulgar cares, appetites, and ambitions to which so much of the misery and *ennui* of terrestial life are due. Vice will never have arisen. The origin of evil will offer no point for philosophers to wrangle over; for evil itself will never have stepped in. Another "law" abrogated, or rather never set in force, will be that of "death."

War and violence, excess and decay, being unknown in these happy regions, the idea of dying will be out of the question. Peace and right will reign undisturbed. The very faculties of the intellect will partake of the purity and the elevation of the moral nature. The tedious and cumbrous process of experiment and observation will be replaced by a direct and transcendent vision of truth. It seems as if the limit of logic itself will be struck off as fetters from the spirit. The old problems insoluble here will seem perfectly contemptible. The circle will have been squared there long ago, and philosophers' stones will be picked up by the roadside. The elixir of life, indeed, will be unknown, because, as we have seen, it will be superfluous. Art and science will enter upon new phases. Numeration will proceed by such novel and unprecedented processes that we tremble to pronounce what two and two may be expected to make in M. Flammarion's developed universe.—*Saturday Review.*

—The *Courrier des Alpes*, published at Gap, states that the gendarmerie of Chateau-Queyras having heard that a flock of thirty-two hundred sheep were blocked up by snow in the mountain of the Col-Agnel, seventy-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, set out, and assisted by the villagers of Pierre Grosse and Fontgillarde, had to traverse a distance of eight miles covered with snow twenty inches thick. After ten hours of painful and dangerous labor, the sheep, which would have shortly perished of hunger, having had no food for four days, were removed to a place of safety. Four only of the entire flock perished in the snow.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 22,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
Last Night but Two
(MOST POSITIVELY)
of Dion Boucicault's great American drama, in five acts, entitled the
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
OCTOROON, OCTOROON,
Which during the past Three Evenings has been received IN THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC MANNER BY THE IMMENSE AUDIENCES That assembled. Although this great drama was the GREAT SUCCESS OF LAST SEASON That success has been eclipsed by the great Triumph of its present production.
A most flattering Welcome has been accorded MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN, Miss SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN, MRS. SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN, Who will introduce the beautiful Song,
Sweet Mississippi, Sweet Mississippi,
Sweet Mississippi, Sweet Mississippi,
Last Night but Two Last Night But Two
Last Night but Two Last Night But Two
Last Night but Two Last Night But Two
Of Mrs. Kuhn's Engagement.
Last Night but Two
Of her truly great personation of
THE OCTOROON GIRL, ZOE.
The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.
The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.
The Octoroon Girl, Zoe.
Come and see this
GREAT PICTURE OF LOUISIANA LIFE.
In consequence of the extreme length and interest of the OCTOROON, it will constitute the entire evening's performance.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 24, EIGHTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, When which drama in the OCTOROON will be performed. Prices of Admission to the Matinee, 25 cents to all parts of the house.
Children 25 cents. Doors open at 12; to commence at 2.
Christmas Day, ALADDIN will be produced.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN S. FORD,
Lessee of the Holliday st. Theatre, Baltimore, Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria, Va. Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN FORREST.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 22d,
EDWIN FORREST
Will appear, first time this season,
in his one great character of
SPARTACUS,
IN
THE GLADIATOR.
SENONA.....MADAME PONTAI
JULIA.....MISS ALICE GRAY
PHARSALUS.....MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
FRIDAY, Dec. 23,
EDWIN FORREST
AS
JACK CADE.
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
EDWIN FORREST
AS
METAMORA
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open 6½ o'clock. Curtain rises 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
HOUSE PACKED NIGHTLY,
FOURTH WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE,
Two full Companies.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), December 22,
The popular Comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
Dr. Ollapod.....J. S. CLARKE
Supported by the full strength of the Company.
To conclude with the Comedy of
SINGLE LIFE.
Peter Pinkey.....J. S. CLARKE
Friday, Benefit of J. S. CLARKE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 22,
First appearance this season of the charming, young, and able actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
In her great character of the
GREEN-EYED SPY;
OR,
FRENCH SPY;
OR, THE STORMING OF ALGIERS.
To conclude with the pleasing Farce called
REVERSES IN FOUR DIRECTIONS.
To-morrow, BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER; formerly Mrs. F. S. RICE).
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASTIC ATTRACTION, AND EXCITEMENT.
The great wild rider of the West,
MR. LE JEUNE BURT,
will appear every evening during the week. He is nightly received with immense applause.
MR. CHARLES REED,
the world-renowned somersault and pirouette equestrian, will also perform during the present week.
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In a new and daring act.
THE BROTHERS TALLEEN
will gracefully accomplish their daring evolutions on the perilous Trapeze.
SIXTY FEET IN THE AIR.
The programme of entertainment for the present week is rich in containing the gymnastic, acrobatic, equestrian, and pantomimic powers, grace, and beauty of the entire corps of artists.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6.
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Secure your tickets during the day.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIXTH CLASSICAL MATINEE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
At 2 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, December 21,
Single Tickets, at the door, Fifty Cents. 12-17-3t

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' GRAND BALL,
in commemoration of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, January 12, 1865. Tickets are now ready for subscribers, and can be procured at the National Union Club House, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., or of B. HUCKEL, Treasurer. [12-20-3t]

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Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

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FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 29, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. HEIN,
Colonel First Division,
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Made into all the latest styles
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 100 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at 128 rate.
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Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-6mos 3m

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The subscribers would invite attention to their
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Those desirous of entering into an Oil Company now in course of organization, as original parties, are informed that there are a few shares of stock to be disposed of in a company of unquestionable reliability, at the rate of $100 each.
The property is located on Two Mile run, and consists of sixty-seven acres, the greater portion of which is boreable territory. On the balance of the property, which is upland, is an abundance of coal, and also limestone, which is much needed in this region.
This property is one of the most attractive on Two Mile run for oil purposes, and lies directly in the Great Oil Basin.
The office of the Company is at No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Room 17.
12 20-6t EDWIN F. SIMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

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secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the assured from his ordinary business.
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secures a Full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, traveling or otherwise.
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Subscription of 4 shares, $36; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 180,000 tons per year.
This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.
A free Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.
The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.
For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 123 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.
Agent for Reading.—Mayor Hoyer.
Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.
WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 20, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 24, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Schuylkill Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—
3000 feet Oak Boards, 1 inch, square edge, well seasoned.
5,000 do Oak Plank, 2 inches thick, well seasoned.
5,000 do do 2½ do do
10,000 do do 3 do do

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

"JOHN."

BY M. ASHLEY.

I stand behind his elbow chair,
My soft hands rest upon his hair—
Hair whose silver is dearer to me
Than all the gold of earth could be;
And my eyes of brown
Look tenderly down
On John, *my* John.

The firelight laps, and laughs, and warms—
Wraps us both in its ruddy arms—
John, as he sits in the hearth glow red,
Me, with my hands on his dear old head—
Encircling us both,
Like a ring of troth,
Me and my John.

His form has lost its early grace,
Wrinkles rest on his kindly face,
His brow no longer is smooth and fair,
For Time has left his autograph there;
But a noble prize,
In my loving eyes,
Is John, *my* John.

"My love," he says, and lift his hands,
Browned by the sun of other lands,
To tender clasp on my own to lay,
"How long ago was our wedding-day?"
I smile through my tears,
And say, "Years and years,
John, *dear* John."

We say no more, the firelight glows,
Both of us muse—on what?—who knows?
My hands drop down into a mute caress,
Each throb of my heart is a wish to bless
With my life's best worth,
The heart and the hearth
Of John, *my* John. —*N. O. Times.*

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The Rebel Force in Savannah.

The Rebel force in Savannah is under the command of Lieutenant-General Hardee, with Major-General Dick Taylor, of the Confederate army; Major-General Gustavus W. Smith, of the Georgia Militia, as his subordinates. Major-Gen. McLaws, formerly a division commander in Longstreet's Corps of Lee's army, but relieved because of a difficulty with Longstreet in the East Tennessee campaign of last year, commands the post of Savannah. Brigadier-General Mercer, of the Confederate army, commands Fort Jackson, the strongest work on the Savannah river, excepting Fort Pulaski. There are not many regular troops in Savannah.

They are mostly militia, every citizen capable of bearing arms having been put in the ranks. Among the troops there are the 1st Georgia Regulars, the 47th Georgia Volunteers, the 50th Georgia Volunteers, several regiments of what are called the "Georgia State Line," and two or three brigades of militia. On the 2d instant, after the battle of Honey Hill, on the Charleston Railroad, General Hardee ordered a portion of the Rebel force there, consisting of one brigade of militia and two regiments of the "State Line," under Gustavus Smith, to reinforce Savannah at once.

Beauregard may also be added to our prospective captures at Savannah. On the 7th instant he arrived at Charleston from Augusta, and proceeded to the scene of hostilities at Coosawatchie, on the Savannah Railroad, since which he has not been heard from. As General Sherman was to summon the city to surrender on the 15th, and if not complied with, to open his batteries at once, we may hourly expect to hear of a capitulation or an attack. One thing is certain, Savannah, with its garrison and its twenty-five thousand inhabitants, cannot be reinforced or supplied, either by rail or water. It must speedily fall.

The Track of the Army.

In order to show the extent of country traversed by General Sherman, and to give an idea of how terribly his army made itself felt upon the resources of the State, especially those which are depended upon to feed the Rebel army, we give a list of the counties through which the army marched, and in which it foraged and obtained large numbers of able-bodied blacks, mules, and horses. That these accumulations were very large, is amply proven by General Sherman's despatch, which says his first business will be to get rid of "the surplus negroes, mules, and horses," they being an actual incumbrance to active operations:—

Counties.	Free.	Slave.	Aggregate.
	Population in 1860.		
Fulton (Atlanta)	11,472	2,955	15,195
Fayette	5,028	2,019	7,047
Spalding (Griffin)	4,880	3,819	8,699
Pike	5,556	4,722	10,278
Dekalb	5,806	2,000	7,806
Henry	6,187	4,515	10,702
Butts	3,588	3,067	6,655
Monroe	5,776	10,177	15,953
Gwnett	10,389	2,551	12,940
Walton	6,463	4,621	11,074
Newton	7,862	6,458	14,320
Jasper	3,789	6,954	10,743
Bibb (Macon)	9,501	6,790	16,291
Jones	3,118	5,989	9,107
Twiggs	3,002	5,318	8,320
Wilkins	5,482	3,887	9,375
Baldw (Milledgeville)	4,149	4,929	9,078
n (Eatonton)	2,987	7,138	10,125
an	2,991	7,006	9,997
enc	4,254	8,398	12,652
Hancock (Sparta)	3,907	8,137	12,044
Washington	6,168	6,523	12,698
Taliaferro	1,734	2,849	4,583
Warren	4,441	5,379	9,820
Glascock	1,679	758	2,437
Jefferson	4,174	6,045	10,219
Burke	5,113	12,052	17,165
Scriven	3,744	4,530	8,274
Bullock	3,506	2,162	5,668
Effingham	2,990	2,165	4,755
Chatham (Savannah)	16,236	14,807	31,043
Bryan	1,636	2,379	4,015

Among the towns and villages that Sherman visited were the following:—Decatur, McDonough, Hillsboro, Jackson, Forsyth, Griffin, Covington, Monticello, Clinton, Madison, Eatonton, Milledgeville, Greensboro, Sparta, Sandersville, Crawfordville, Warrenton, Gibson, Louisville, Waynesboro, Sylvania, Springfield, Millen, Davisboro, Gordon, and Hillsboro.

GEORGIA.

"The Empire State" of the Southern Confederacy, through which the victorious legions of General Sherman have pushed their resistless march, has until recently enjoyed exemption from the actual presence of war, except at a few points along her coast, and on her northern frontier. This has been of almost incalculable advantage to the Confederacy. Vast in territorial extent, and unlimited in material resources, Georgia has been, ever since the commencement of the war, the granary, the storehouse, the arsenal whence the Rebel Government drew a large share of its military supplies. The foundries and machine shops at Atlanta and Macon were kept employed day and night, running out cannon, and every species of military arm. The loss of these foundries by the capture of Atlanta, and the isolation of Macon, has inflicted an injury upon the Rebel Government which can never be remedied.

Viewed territorially, Georgia has a good right to the name by which she is distinguished in the South. The area of the State is 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,960 acres. But, such is the blighting influence of slave institutions, in 1852 the population of Georgia was only 935,000, including 280,237 slaves and 3286 free blacks. Two years earlier the State of New York, smaller than Georgia by 8000 square miles, had a population of over 3,000,000. Under the energetic influence of free institutions, her vast mineral resources would have been developed long ago.

Georgia is naturally divided into two great sections, which are generally designated as Upper and Lower Georgia. The latter, near the ocean and the Florida line, is low and swampy and unhealthy. The better portions are well adapted to the cultivation of rice. During the sickly season this region is uninhabitable by the whites, who take refuge in the low sand hills or dunes, that occur at a short distance from the coast in parallel ranges of forty to fifty feet of elevation. The climate of these hills is pleasant and salubrious. In the vicinity of Brunswick grows the finest ship-timber in the United States.

The northern section of Georgia bears a totally different character. It is mountainous, and rich in mineral resources. Gold, iron, and copper are very abundant. Little or no cotton is grown in this section, the land being almost exclusively devoted to the raising of grain.

The coast of Georgia is skirted by numerous low islands, which extend parallel to the shores. The principal of these are Cabbage, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, St. Simon's, Jykill, and Cumberland. These islands have a ligat, sandy soil, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The cotton grown here is the long staple, or, as it is called from the place of its growth, "sea island cotton." The inlets and sounds that divide the islands from the mainland and from one another are generally navigable, but too shallow for vessels of more than one hundred tons. A tropical aspect is given to the islands by several species of low palmetto trees.

Upon the reported from Rabat that the Sultan, of his late pillion of representation of the English minister had agreed to remove the prohibition of cotton.

A BRIGADIER-GENERAL MADE BY A LITTLE STORY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following illustration of the wonderful effect of a "little story" upon the mind of Mr. Lincoln is worth the dignity of printing. I heard it related by a member of Congress, whose words I shall give as nearly as I can remember them:—

Last summer two members of the House, from Maine, called upon the President to have a friend of theirs, a colonel in the army, promoted to a brigadiership. They entered the President's room, and found His Excellency in a humor not the most lively or agreeable. Something had evidently gone wrong with him, and he was not at all pleased to receive the distinguished visitors. Nevertheless, he rose to greet them, took them by the hand, told them to be seated, and asked what he could do for them. "We called," said one of the honorables, "to have Colonel ——, a gallant officer and a worthy man, promoted to a brigadier-general."

The President crossed his legs, combed his hair with his fingers, and replied as if a little irritated, "I'd rather see you on any other business than that. This Brigadier business is getting to be a terrible bore. Every man wants to be promoted, and the fact is, I can't comply with one request in a hundred. I'm getting disgusted with such applications." So the Congressmen let that subject drop for the present, and rather than make an abrupt departure, which was the first impulse, one of them remarked, "What is the news from Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln?" "Well, it's not very good," said the President. "The fact is, there are three kinds of people in Kentucky—one is the Unionists good and true, who will stand by the country all the time; another is made up of Secessionists, open and avowed Rebels, who don't pretend to be anything else; and then there is a third, that wavers between the two, and is sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other."

"That reminds me," said one of the listening Congressmen, "of an old worn-out preacher, who was going to retire from the ministry. In preaching his valedictory sermon, he said that there were three kinds of people in his congregation—good people, who were sure to go to heaven, bad people, who were quite as sure to go the other way, and a large number of folks who were too good to be damned, and too bad to be saved."

The President smiled, rubbed his hands, and requested the Congressman to repeat that story again, which he did. He then pulled a card and pencil out of his pocket and said, "Let me see—what is the name of that man you wanted promoted?" The name and regiment of the colonel was duly chronicled, and next day a brigadier's commission was duly made out and forwarded. This incident ought to go down to history, in connection with others which have been transmitted to us from hundreds of years back, to show what trifling events sometimes affect human life and destiny for weal or woe.

Here is a brigadier-general made out of a colonel through the instrumentality of a little story, but for which the eagles would never have been changed to stars. Who knows but that the promoted colonel may be an embryotic Napoleon, destined to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and that but for his promotion his talents would have lain dormant forever. Talk of the cackling of geese saving an ancient city from capture! That's nothing to the result that may wait upon the telling of what the worn-out preacher said to his congregation, and Mr. Lincoln's appreciation of a happy hit.

ACQUITTAL OF GENERAL E. B. BROWN.

The result of the court-martial in the case of General E. B. Brown, against whom, in connection with his conduct during the late campaign against Price, charges were preferred by General Pleasonton, is officially promulged. On each charge, and on each specification in detail, the Court found the accused "not guilty," and therefore acquitted him. Major-General Dodge confirms the finding and acquittal, and directs that General Brown be released from arrest, resume his sword, and report to Department Headquarters for orders.

General Brown was arraigned for alleged disobedience, in failing to relieve the skirmish line of Colonel Winslow, then in face of the enemy, on the 22d of October last, near Independence, Mo.; further, in permitting his command to fall behind so as to be unfit and unable to engage the enemy, when ordered, on the 22d and 24i of the same month. He was also accused of "neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," in permitting his command to straggle and become disorganized on or about the 23d of October.

The Court evidently concluded that for whatever failure or apparent neglect occurred, General Brown was not justly censurable. Both he and his friends are to be congratulated on this full exoneration.—*St. Louis Republican*, 19th.

English Life in the Eighteenth Century.

I think there were in my time about four or five of the richest and most fashionable of our young ladies who took a few lessons on the spinet, and about as many more who learned a very little drawing, in very bad taste; but the parents of the rest of us would have thought it not only extravagance, but presumption, to give such showy and expensive accomplishments to girls destined for good housewives. We all learned to dance, however, both minuets and country dances, and I well remember that before our grand annual exhibition at the master's ball, such of us as nature had not favored with the high forehead then esteemed as beauty, were obliged to submit to the application of a strip of pitch plaster round the edges of the hair, by means of which it was torn up by the roots.

We had other penances to undergo, unknown to the damsels of these happier days. There were back-boards, iron collars, stocks for the feet, and a frightful kind of neck-swing, in which we were suspended every morning whilst one of the teachers was lacing our stays; all which contrivances were intended and imagined to improve the figure and the air. Nothing was thought so awkward and vulgar as anything approaching to a stoop; "Hold up your head, hold up your head, miss!" was the constant cry. I wonder any of us kept our health; we had very little exercise of any kind, were tight-laced in very stiff stays, not sufficiently warmed in winter, and both coarsely and sparely fed.

* * * The chief alloy of our social enjoyments was the stiff and really barbarous ceremonial which then accompanied all the common actions of life. From the retired life that they led, and the awe and subjection in which they were kept by their elders, damsels had then a degree of bashfulness, or awkwardness, if you please, of which it is my private opinion that the accomplished young ladies of these days cannot even form an idea. Imagine, then, what it was, in the midst of a formal dinner, after calling for beer, and receiving it from the servant, in a cup or glass by-the-by, which had previously served half the company, to go round the company, crying out with an audible voice, "Mrs. A., your health; Dr. B., your good health," and so on—each person, as you proceeded, laying down their knife and fork to be ready to acknowledge the compliment!

I have often sat almost choking with thirst, but quite unable to summon courage for the operation of drinking. I remember once seeing an awkward girl surprised by the approach of a health as she was in the act of picking the leg bone of a fowl with her teeth—another graceful practice of that day—who suddenly dropped both her hands, and sat quite still with the bone across her mouth, like a death's head with cross-bones in the border to a bill of mortality!

It was even worse when we came to the wine after dinner or supper; it was then not sufficient to drink healths; a young lady would often be required, in spite of blushes and entreaties, to give as a toast either the name of a single gentleman or a sentiment. Perhaps some such flat affair as this:—"May the single be married and the married happy."—*Lucy Aiken's Memoirs.*

—Letters from Frankfort, says the *Patrie*, assert that negotiations are going on for the sale to the French Government of coal-beds far more extensive than those of Saarbruck and Belgium. They are said to be situated in Germany, in a district close to the French frontier.

NATIONAL OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $200,000. 20,000 Shares. $10 Par.

PRESIDENT.
WATSON MALONE.

MANAGERS.
WATSON MALONE, | HUGH STEVENSON,
MICHAEL C. BOYER, | THOS. J. LANCASTER,
F. BLACKBURNE, Jr., | JAMES G. FARRIRA,
ALEXANDER P. BRAM.

TREASURER.
THOMAS J. LANCASTER.

SECRETARY.
HENRY C. STEVENSON.

This Company is founded upon a substantial and legitimate business basis, and offers greater inducements and more reliable security for investment than any other now before the public. Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock is already taken. Diagrams of the property may be examined, and all information obtained at the office of the Company, No. 232 S. SECOND Street.

JAS. H. STEVENSON,
11-22-8thstu1m GENERAL AGENT.

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN A. LEWIS,
12-10-stuth-tf-12 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
12 20 tl 2 W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 9-tjl1 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have processed, in accordance with the owners of more than two thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United states.
12 19-30t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
JOHN J. HALLOWELL vs. JOSEPH B. EVANS.
Issue—Vendition Exponas, September, 1864, No. 347.
The audit or appointed by the Court to report the distribution of a fund produced by a Sheriff's sale, under the above writ, of all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement, back building, and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, at the distance of three hundred and four feet southward from the south side of Girard street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on the said Eleventh street seventeen feet (including on the north side thereof the southernmost half part of an alley three feet in width, by the whole depth of the thereby granted lot and extending in length or depth eastward the full width seventy-one feet ten and one-half inches to a four feet wide alley, leading northward and communicating with the said three feet wide alley, subject to the yearly ground rent of $22, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of December, A. D. 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
19-16-12t JOHN B. COLAHAN, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SUSAN B. PATTON by her next friend, MORRIS MORGAN, vs. GEORGE R. PATTON.
September Term, 1864, No. 53. In Divorce.
Dear Sir:—Please notice a rule, this day granted by the Court, to show cause why a divorce a vin. mat. should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
Yours, &c., W. D. BAKER,
Solicitor for Libellant.
To GEORGE R. PATTON, Respondent. 12-8 thstu5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JOHN BUTLER, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that PIERCE BUTLER surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of JOHN BUTLER, deceased, has filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, his account as said Trustee, and that the same will be presented to the said Court on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1865, for confirmation—no allowance. EDWIN A. MERRICK,
11-8-4t&f Clerk O. C.

MARY ANN TUTHILL AGAINST LEVI TUTHILL.—C. C. P., J. T., 1864, No. —. And now, December 5, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, attorney for libellant, rule granted in the above case upon respondent to show cause why an attachment in the nature of a writ de contumace capiendo should not be entered in the above case. Returnable Saturday, December 17, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 12-8-thu-2w*

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-12stuthim No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos. 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRIOOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "
ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.
Call and see the stock before you purchase.
We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thstu3m

13 13 13
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET

THOMAS G. & J. K. BROWN,
DEALERS IN
Boots, Shoes, Trunks, and Carpet Bags,
Nos. 1034 and 1040 MARKET STREET.
Customer work made to order. 11 22thstu5m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
are now offering, at great bargains, a full and splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS
BLANKET and BROCHE SHAWLS.
DRESS GOODS, in every variety.
FURS, MUFFS and SETS, in every variety.
CLOAKING CLOTHS, &c., &c.
One case more of those 4-4 extra heavy Bleached Muslins, 50 cents.
One case more New York Mills Bleached Muslin.
One case extra heavy ribbed Shaker Flannel.
One case fine Shaker Flannel.
Bargains in Plain and Plaid Poplins, Merinoes, Black and Colored Silks, &c. &c., &c.
12-16-17-14-23 No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-20-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 75, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 12-5 3m

BULLION CREEK
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500 000.
200,000 SHARES.....$2 50 PAR VALUE.
Working Capital, $25,000.

OFFICE, No. 114 S. SIXTH STREET.

PRESIDENT,
WALTER J. BUDD.
TREASURER,
DELL NOBLIT, Jr.
SECRETARY,
JOHN ROBERTS.
DIRECTORS,

JAMES GRAHAM,	WALTER J. BUDD,
JAMES W. CARSON,	JOHN SCOLIT,
G. D. WOLFE,	EDWARD GLENN,
WARNER M. BAISON,	D. W. DENISON,
DELL NOBLIT, Jr.,	H. B. BENNERS.

The property of this Company consists of from 250 to 300 acres of land in one tract, in fee simple, situated on the Allegheny river, near and above the mouth of Bevin Grave creek, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. It has a frontage along the river of about three-quarters of a mile, with good boring territory for the whole distance. Bullion creek passes through it for the distance of one-half (½) to three quarters (¾) of a mile, imbedded in a deep valley, along the bottom and sides of which is ample space for boring. A deep ravine extends into the hills from Bullion creek for a distance of about one half (½) a mile, affording a large additional amount of surface for boring.

It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and reliable persons that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property, and used it for rheumatic affections. In later times the presence of Bullion from furnace gathered and used the oil for the purpose of anointing the limbs of colts and horses on their horses. Other years was seen to exude at a number of places on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The examination of the whole proves conclusively that these supplies of oil in Oil creek have a higher level than the oil bearing rock on the property, and that the consequents the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil creek itself. The immense extent of boring surface, equal to the united frontage on Oil creek of the Eighth, Sixty, and City farms, must render the property incalculably beyond any present basis of computation.

A well is already down about 125 feet, in the casing of which a few years since, oil was struck, but the tools were forced from the position in the casing that no salt, as salt water of great strength, and in great quantity was obtained. Gas is now flowing therefrom. An engine is already set up and tubing on the ground, with all the appliances for sinking this well to a greater depth, as the Company feel confident of securing a good flow of oil.

The Company have entered contracts to be made for the sinking of three additional wells immediately.

The operations of the Company will be greatly facilitated by several circumstances:—

1st. The advantage of water transportation, equivalent to an increase in the price of oil from $1 to $2 per barrel over oil from Oil creek.

2d. A railroad will probably pass through the property, connecting by the way of Kittanning and Freeport with the Pennsylvania Central, affording the nearest and surest means of transportation to the Eastern cities.

3d. There is a heavy growth of Hemlock, Oak, and Pine, which will furnish the Company cheap supplies of building materials and fuel, and also afford an incidental source of profit to the Company by its sale.

Subscriptions for Stock received at the Office of the Company, or at the Treasurer's, No. 227 S. SECOND Street, or by any of the Directors. 12-17-stuth3t

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Bibby,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Scott, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription Lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3 50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Office, No 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1 A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 850 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.
No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with over a mile of river front, in the best territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Six acres in fee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are five producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 12-13-12t

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment.
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Clock Trimmings of every description. 1-12-1y

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 631 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
6m opposite State House.

VULCAN
OIL AND MINING COMPANY,
OF
WEST VIRGINIA.
CHARTERED
BY THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Capital, $1,000,000. - - $5 00 Per Share.

THE ESTATES OF THIS COMPANY

Are located in the heart centre of the great oil district of West Virginia, and indicate a wealth of oil greatly surpassing the famed Oil creek region of Pennsylvania. They comprise

OVER 600 ACRES,

All in fee simple titles examined by an eminent Philadelphia lawyer, and pronounced indisputable, located in the well known Burning Spring and Great Kanawha oil district.

First. The Ballard Farm of the Old Burning Spring region, containing over one hundred acres. In close proximity to this estate, on every side, are situated the most successful oil wells in West Virginia, and within about one and a half miles is located the widely celebrated "Lewellyn" and "Eternal Centre" wells, the former of which flowed fully

THREE THOUSAND (3000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY.

Being the greatest *bona fide* yield of oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing, both in quantity and quality, the product of any two wells in Pennsylvania.

Second. Three thousand (3000) acres in two estates in the centre of the oil region of the Great Kanawha, along whose entire length oil is believed to exist in immense deposits, as aside from the actual developments for oil, the evaporation at the neighboring Salt Works is effected by kindling the Petroleum Gas emitted from subterranean reservoirs of oil.

The Company estates have been secured at really low prices ($51,000 in all), and are deeded direct from original owners to the stockholders of the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company.

The value and importance of the Company's property may be inferred from the fact that leases for adjoining lands, with large royalties of oil, have been sold for a bonus greater than the fee simple cost of the Company's estate and if esteemed advantageous to the stockholders, it is believed that but little difficulty would be experienced in leasing a portion of their territory at a bonus and royalty greater than the cost of the whole.

THE VULCAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY

Is organized and will be conducted solely with the view of affording a source of permanent business profit to those interested; and in order to place the Company's oil in the market at the earliest moment, vigorous operations will be forthwith begun.

As a source of additional profit to the stockholders, and accommodation to the adjacent producers, it is proposed to erect a large refinery at such a point and under such auspices as the Directors may determine will insure the largest return.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of stock only will be sold, and no further subscriptions will be accepted at any price whatever; the remaining 75,000 shares stand pledged to be equally divided between the original subscribers at such a time as the Directors may deem most advantageous to the interest of the Company.

The immense profit to be derived from earnest and successful working is shown by the fact that a single Company in this year paying to the stockholders ($1,000,000) one million of dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional development.

The substantial inducements which the Vulcan Oil and Mining Company offer to those desirous of receiving an interest in a source of wealth that is now startling the whole world, are of a character that merit the gravest consideration.

To persons interested or not interested, every information concerning the estates of the Company, its workings and prospects, will be freely given, and detailed maps and charts will be cheerfully shown.

Subscription to a limited amount of the stock (*if not already taken*) may be obtained at original price of $1 per share.

J. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary pro tem.,
No. 434 WALNUT Street.

HENRY SIMONS, Esq., President. tf

THE WETZELL COUNTY
OIL COMPANY.

The above named Company has been recently organized with a capital of
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Divided into one hundred thousand shares, at a par value of Ten Dollars per share.
The shares are all sold, excepting twenty thousand, which are retained by the Company as an improvement fund, and the subscription money is paid up in full. The property of the Company consists of 1,120 acres in fee simple, subject to but one tenth royalty of the oil alone, and is situated on Knob Fork of Little Fishing creek, Wetzell county, West Virginia.
The tract, which is undivided, lies about nine and a half miles east of the town of Martinsville, on the Ohio river, and is intersected lengthwise, for a distance of two and a half miles, by the Knob Fork of Little Fishing creek, which has numerous tributaries penetrating the territory from north and south, and facilitating the development of its valuable and abundant mineral resources.
The Knob Fork road, which is the county road, runs directly through the property longitudinally, opening free and commodious communication at all seasons with the town of Martinsville, at the Ohio river, on the east, and branching northward and southward on the west end of the property, at Anderson's tavern, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at two different points, to wit, Hilleon Station and Burton Station, distant, respectively, but seven and a half and seven miles.
Little Fishing creek, at the mouth of which is Martinsville, the county seat, is navigable by flatboats for a considerable distance up its course, and affords most valuable shipping facilities for all the products of the Company's property, inclusive of the oil, which will be put up at the wells in barrels that will be manufactured on the ground out of white oak timber taken from the tract itself, which is perfectly coopered with it.
The property abounds in the richest deposits of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, fire clay, limestone and the very best quality of illuminating and lubricating oils, besides forests of the best timber of various kinds.
On a neighboring property, which the owners are now rapidly developing, and on which several wells are being sunk, a vein of the best quality of coal has been struck, which is fifteen feet in thickness, and runs through the tract of this Company. All materials necessary in developing its wealth, such as coal, timber, and so forth, are found in abundance on the property, and will, of course, greatly reduce the working expenses of the immediate, while the time, examined and passed by Judge Garrick Mallory, of Philadelphia, is complete and perfect.
The shore line of Knob creek, which, as before stated, runs directly through the property in front for two and a half miles, affords boring territory of that extent on each side of the stream, or five miles in all, besides many other boring sites on the banks of the various tributary creeks, while the whole tract, embracing area enough on which to organize a great number of independent working corporations, and the Company could now, were it so disposed, lease or sell portions of their land at a considerable advance on the price paid for it. The property lies within thirty miles of the celebrated Dunkard creek oil district, in Greene county, in this State, and directly in the great oil belt running from Venango county, Pennsylvania, southwestward.
The enterprise is in the hands of our most active, intelligent, and best known practical business men, who are operating with no speculative designs, but who purchased their property to develop it for the common benefit of themselves and their shareholders, and who are determined to carry out that intention with the greatest possible energy and despatch.
On the whole, this is altogether one of the most solidly based and promising undertakings in the oil business yet originated, and those interested in it may confidently look for largely remunerative profits from their investments. 12-21

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—
A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Balt

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Fourteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that Advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties involved in the Congressional contest in the Sixteenth District appear to be somewhat complicated. Hon. A. H. Coffroth, Democrat, and General William H. Koontz, Republican, ran for Congress last October, and claim to have received a majority of legal votes. Neither of the two returns made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth has been signed by all the Election Judges. The majority of the Board consists of Democratic Return Judges, whose decision that a number of soldiers' votes should not be counted in from Fulton and Bedford counties, notwithstanding the votes were regularly returned to the offices of the different prothonotaries, is the pivot upon which the real difficulty turns. General Koontz including the army votes rejected by the Democratic Return Judges, has a majority of sixty-eight. With the facts with respect to the army votes, however, the decision of the Governor has nothing at all to do. His place was merely to decide which of the two returns before him was legal. The matter was referred to Attorney-General Meredith, who decided that both the returns were illegal. Neither Koontz nor Coffroth therefore is declared by the Governor elected, and upon Congress, therefore, the final resolution of the subject devolves.

The opinion of Attorney-General Meredith is prefaced by a minute detail of the facts. In his statement of the law he remarks that in the present instance it happens, for the first time, it is believed, that two different bodies of men, each claiming to be the Board of District Return Judges, present papers which they style returns of the election. He reviews the illegality of Koontz's and of Coffroth's returns, and at the conclusion of his opinion remarks:—

"But as the Governor cannot, if satisfied that the offence has been committed, thrust the offender into the penitentiary, and thus usurp the power of judiciary tribunals, so neither can he constitute himself a judge of the election, and thus usurp the power of the House of it presents itself, which is the proper tribunal to adjudicate on it. He has no more right to put votes into the county returns than the county judges of elections had to put them out, or to treat as valid the acts of a seceding minority of the county judges of election, than he would have to treat as the act of the House a bill emanating from a similar seceding minority of that body. His duty is not to lend himself to revolutionary action of any kind. He is to preserve order, not to abet confusion. He is to obey the act of Assembly, and as no returns have been presented, such as that act authorizes him to base his proclamation upon. I am of opinion that he has no legal course but to state that fact as the reason for not declaring the name of any person to have been returned as elected in the Sixteenth Congressional District."

JEFF. DAVIS'S DAYS OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has his days of absence from the duties of his office. Hours of illness come to him as they come to all men. Intervals occur when he is withdrawn from the world, and when he has every opportunity of being troubled with thick-coming fancies. He cannot always expect to be punctual at Cabinet conclaves, nor to always *fill his chair* at the proper moment in his office at the Treasury Building. And although the day has not yet come when Richmond shall know him no more, yet the story of his official life from year to year, is broken in upon, as that of every other man is, by occasional absences.

The despatches inform us that he has been ill, though the Richmond papers anxiously contradict the report of his poisoning. He has been suffering from one of his severe neuralgic attacks, but on Friday afternoon last attended a Cabinet meeting, and the next morning showed himself in the streets on his way to the Treasury.

As he lies in the quiet and remote sick room, what can this man, this Jefferson Davis, be thinking about? Solid, serious reflection will come to the most thoughtless and flippant at times, and Mr. Davis is neither a flippant nor a thoughtless man. Constrained reflection is one of the elements of retribution, and is a visitation which will surely occur to such a man as he. It has passed into a proverb that illness softens the heart, as suffering purifies the affections. Mr. Davis needs both softening and purifying. If the keenest darts of remorse rankle deepest in hours of weakness and depression, we may imagine the experience preparing for this man, as the pictures of the past group around him in his lonely and silent hours. The very short past of the last four years is sufficient to furnish many an unholy and remorse-inspiring panorama for him. Whatever step he takes now, retribution will meet him half-way, ready with a foretaste of death.

Mr. Davis cannot afford to die yet. He has the work to complete which he has begun. He has to get the South out of the scrape in which he has involved her. At least, this is a performance which the Southern people have the right to expect of him. He has, too, to witness the death of all his own hopes in regard to the Confederacy, and the resurrection of all that was once included in the word Union. He has to behold a Union flag floating over every fortress of the South, and to observe hands joined together which are now raised against each other. He has to witness the perfect realization of a Republic which shall be one entire and perfect chrysolite, and justify itself to the world. Let him think of these things in his days of absence.

WEAKNESS OF THE REBELLION.

Nothing that has transpired since the Rebellion commenced has gone further to prove the weakness of the seceded States than the triumphant march of Sherman through Georgia. It establishes the fact that the Rebels are unable to check the progress of a Union army pushing its way through the Cotton States. When Sherman's movement was finally understood at Richmond the Rebel papers spoke confidently of the ability which Georgia in herself had at command to make his expedition end in disaster. Day after day they deluded their readers into this belief, or at least attempted to force upon them the delusion. But the people of the south by this time should be weaned to the truth that Richmond editors and Richmond [illegible] are not prophets, if they are not worse—wanton and wilful deceivers.

Since his arrival before Savannah, the Rebels have reluctantly confessed that his march was unattended by any serious opposition on their part. They feel that it is no longer necessary to disguise the truth, and at last they show symptoms of alarm, acknowledging that the South must be indeed weak, and unable to resist the steady tread and onward advance of columns such as those which Sherman has so successfully led to the Atlantic coast. This is fully confirmed by the strong sentiment arising in the minds of many Southern men in favor of arming the negroes, and sending them into the field. This is the *dernier resort*—the last resource to which they can apply for men. No reasonable man can suppose that Davis would ever consent, or listen for a moment, to any such proposition, did he not feel that the Rebellion had reached the point when no more troops for its support could be raised except from the slave population. In his dire extremity he is compelled to look to them for help, or else succumb at once. The South is drained of its white fighting men, and there are no more to fill up the depleted and failing ranks of the Rebel army.

But this last proposition is a perilous one. The slaves of the South are men long held in bondage, and long sighing for the day that shall deliver them from thralldom. Once put into the field, their officers will discover that little reliance can be placed in them as soldiers, and it would require at least one white veteran regiment to keep a slave regiment up to the mark. The offer of freedom will have no effect upon their ambition to be free. They know that with the success of the Union arms they gain their freedom without fighting for it in the cause of their taskmasters and tyrants. If Davis & Co. want to end the war at short notice in behalf of the Union, let them by all means arm their slaves, and the thing will become *un fait accompli*.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

The press in New York, and elsewhere, is complaining of the increase of crime. The subject is even arresting the notice of magistrates and judicial officers, who speak of it with unusual earnestness and apprehension. The dockets of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer are swelled with criminal cases of greater or less degree, and their docks are daily crowded with culprits, from the petty thief to the garroter and the murderer. It must be confessed that all of our large cities are the scene of much depravity and violence of one kind or another, and that the amount of crime daily and nightly committed may be on the increase. Yet we doubt whether we are much worse off in this matter than most of the capitals of other countries. Wherever population is concentrated in dense masses, there must be much more motive and opportunity for violations of both the civil and moral law, than in sparsely settled communities.

Great cities are the natural rendezvous of adventurers and vagabonds of all sorts and grades, from the flashily-apparelled and impudent blackleg, who caricatures in his person the exterior of a well-to-do man of the world, who has no visible vocation, to the hard-featured and hard-up-looking cove, who evidently earns his bread in no very reputable way, and has written, in quite legible characters, all over his grim and forbidding presence, the piratical motto that "the world owes him a living." The streets of every metropolis are filled with beggars, who might be honest, self-supporting people, in many cases, did they not prefer to eat the dry crust of charity in shameless sloth, rather than labor for a better meal. And where we find the drone who begs his subsistence, we very confidently look for the hardier rascal who steals it.

Criminals of all classes cannot live in the rural districts, and hence they flock to the towns. There they find not only more prey, but a better chance of security in seizing it. Besides, your professional rogue is no lover of solitude. His conscience, small and obdurated as it may be, is a most uncomfortable companion: he does not like to be too much alone with it, and hence he seeks and is fond of society, which he enjoys in the din and crowd and excitement of such human hives as Paris, London, and New York. In such places he feels his individuality quite lost, and while he diverts himself in the hurly-burly of the streets by day, and has at night his jolly carousals with a set of fellow-felons in some low stye in a back alley, he flatters himself that, in pursuing his scape-gallows business, he has the odds heavily against the police.

The cities, then, are the centres of crime; but when crime increases in those centres, we are not warranted in drawing a general conclusion that the whole people everywhere are declining in virtue. Yet there are persons and papers among us guilty of that ridiculous fallacy. They tell us that the entire country is in a rapid progress to depravity and the Devil; and that this fact, deplorable and portentous, if it were true, is to be attributed to the war, which is fast converting us into a nation of robbers and cutthroats. All such talk is much more than absurd; it has in it a large element of treason, or, what is equivalent, sympathy with the Rebellion.

The croakers would have the war cease, in order that Davis and his followers in the South may be let alone; and one argument against the war is, that it is universally corrupting in its influence. There is but little truth in all that kind of blather. Wars are, no doubt, prejudicial, to a certain extent, to morality. They not only arouse and cultivate the vindictive passions of men, but, by creating extraordinary conditions in the business economy of a people, they afford occasions for the sudden achievement of private fortunes of great magnitude.

A general spirit of speculation arises with the abundance of currency and the inflation of all values which the war produces, and a great many visionary persons hope to get rich by taking advantage of the times and the rapid fluctuations in trade and finance which are coincident with them. The desire and opportunity to amass wealth quickly are apt to render most men rather unscrupulous as to the ways and means of effecting their object; and therefore it is not at all to be wondered at if the tone of the business community is somewhat depressed below the standard that prevails ordinarily.

But while admitting this tendency of a season of war, especially civil war, to beget a strange spirit of speculation and avarice, there is no reason, nevertheless, to base on such foundation the idea that the morality of the whole nation is being depraved, simply because it is contemporary with a certain increase of crime in the cities of the land.

It should be borne in mind, in the discussion of this question, that a great and protracted war in any country brings into it a large accession of foreign population, among which, of course, are many desperate adventurers, who have lived dishonestly at home, and who seek to improve their fortunes wherever a serious social disturbance offers them a better chance for plunder. Such fellows—the Gipsies and Bohemians of the criminal fraternity everywhere—rush instinctively to any scene of turmoil and disorder, in the belief that where all is apparently in a process of revolution, they may rise to the surface, like the dregs of a seething cauldron. We think, therefore, that any access of criminals and crime that may be discovered in the cities of the country ought not to be ascribed to the demoralizing influence of the war on our own people, but rather to the influx of a set of professional rascals, who have elsewhere graduated in their calling, and have temporarily come hither to practise it, under what they suppose to be favorable circumstances.

At all events, any ascertained growth of crime among us should be met by corresponding increase of vigilance on the part of the police, and severity in the administration of criminal law. All law-breakers, whether native or foreign, should be taught by the authorities that crime here has no sanctuary, and that this country is not a field in which it can flourish in impunity. Courts and juries, therefore, have an important work to do at this crisis, and they should perform it punctiliously for the sake of private security and public order. We would not, of course, counsel unreasonable rigor in the dispensation of justice; but the conditions of the time equally forbid the exercise of a weak judicial clemency.

NATIONAL GREATNESS.

A nation does not, like Minerva, spring into existence fully armed, bearing in its hands weapons of attack, and having on its body armor of defense; but it enters a weak, helpless babe, asking as a suppliant to be admitted into the family of nations. If the first breath that strikes it be that of freedom, beneath its invigorating influence the muscles are developed, the heart expanded, the brain perfected; and heroes and sages, statesmen and warriors, stand forth to represent it in the congress of genius. But if it draws a breath of the sirocco of tyranny, beneath its parching power the lungs are contracted, the heart palsied, the brain weakened, and the nation becomes a fitting prey for the British lion, or an acceptable offering to the shrine of some French despot.

Ninety years ago thirteen weak, disjointed colonies broke forth from the tyranny of Great Britain, and launched upon the tempestuous sea of national existence. From thirteen helpless colonies she has grown to be one mighty nation. A nation stretching from the pine-clad hills of Maine to the grassy plains of Texas—from the busy marts of the Atlantic to the golden gate of the Pacific—bearing the fruits of every clime, abounding in the products of every zone, this delightful home of man welcomes to its shores the oppressed of every land, and adopts as its children all the down-trodden of earth. Her commerce whitens every sea, and anchors in every port. Her sons, leaping over mountains, crossing oceans, have unsealed the closed ports of Japan, have passed the Antarctic, and planted the Stars and Stripes on the glistening icebergs of the frozen north.

Such is the land we call our own, yet the pampered slaves of despotism dare to call across the waters and tell us we are not great. Their very actions belie their words. Can we not, by simply closing the mouths of our grain-bags, cause the British lion, carnivorous beast though he is, to open his mouth? Can we not, by withholding the sickle from those fruitful crops that now wave in our fertile fields, cause the cry of "Bread or blood" to rise from the oppressed working-classes of England—a cry which will culminate in the overthrow of their haughty oppressors? Do we not owe our peace with France to the inventive genius of an Ericsson? Had we not our monitors would we have Napoleon for our friend?

But America has other claims to greatness than her power. She has sons who, while winning immortal honor for themselves, cast a lustre on the country of their birth. She has warriors, statesmen, and authors of whom any land might be proud. When some subject of monarchy asks for her Napoleons and her Cæsars, she may with pride reply that she has no Cæsars, no Napoleons, but that she has a Washington, a Putnam, a Scott, and a Grant. Venice kept a golden book, in which were inscribed the names of her greatest citizens; but it is in the hearts alone of her votaries that freedom records the memory of her heroes. In the civic arena she has her champions—her intellectual giants—her Hamilton, her Jefferson, Madison, and Marshall, while in the forum she is ably represented by Webster, with his rigid logic, by Clay, with his burning eloquence, by the talented yet erratic Randolph. They are the Chatham and Mirabeau of America.

In the walks of literature she has distinguished sons. Is not every American proud of Prescott, of Bancroft, of Headley, their representatives in the graver department of letters; while in the lighter cannot the originality of Holmes, the pathos of Longfellow, and the purity of Irving, be ranked as corals in her diadem of fame? Let Greece have her Alexander, her Demosthenes, her Homer. Let Rome have her Cæsar, her Virgil, her Cicero. Let every land have its planets in the galaxy of genius; but deny not to young America some star more permanent than a comet's, some luminary more original than a satellite's, in the universal firmament of mind.

But the brightest page of America's history remains yet to be written. After eighty-five years of peace and plenty, years during which her soil was but once polluted by the foot of an armed enemy, and then an indignant chastisement rewarded the daring invader,—after so many years of happiness, she suddenly finds herself face to face with a powerful internal foe. The question of peace and degradation or war and honor was presented for her choice. Without pausing for an instant to count the amount of dollars and cents involved, that nation which, foreign writers say, has no God but gold, rushed at once into the conflict on the side of justice, of liberty, and right. Let us pass over the three years that succeeded the attack on Sumter; let us not record among the nation's jewels the actions of the thousands of brave men who have yielded up their lives in her defense. Let us consider as no sign of power the million who have gone, and the *millions* who are ready to go, to protect our country's life; but letting all these facts speak for themselves, let us examine the position in which we stand to-day, and see if we have lost our claims to national greatness. The progress we have made towards subduing this Rebellion, notwithstanding the taunts of foreign foes and the sneers of internal traitors, has been great. We need not recount to the people who follow with trembling hearts the march of every army, and who note with joy the victories gained in every State, the advantages we have acquired, and the States in which the Government rules supreme. We all know of the victorious generals: we weep for the great who have fallen, and we all turn with anxious yet hopeful gaze to the leaders of the great armies of the North.

In the centre of Rome stood a golden milestone, from whence stretched those mighty highways along which hastened an eager throng, bearing their offering to the gods that dwelt upon the seven hills. In the centre of Columbia's heart will stand the statue of he who succeeds in restoring to her victory and peace; and unto it, on each anniversary, will the people resort to offer before it their homage and their praise.

"THE FEDERAL PHŒNIX."

In a late number of the London *Punch*, that of December 3, 1864, some satiric powers are wasted in the production of a caricature, entitled "The Federal Phœnix." The Phœnix in question seems to be across of a bear, an ostrich, and an eagle. Upon its breast is the coat of arms of the United States, and its head consists of the head of Mr. Lincoln, looked at in a lop-sided point of view. The Phœnix is surrounded by flames and smoke. It seems about to rise from its own ashes. The flames which are devouring it are fed by logs labelled *Commerce, United States Constitution, Free Press, State Rights, Habeas Corpus, and Credit.*

The whole picture appears to be a fling at the re-election of President Lincoln. The idea is that all we hold dearest in our Government is being destroyed, for the purpose of the elevation of him who caused the destruction. *Punch* needs sadly a return to first principles. Instead of getting up good jokes on good subjects, it lashes upon bad jokes on bad ones. When our republic is in ashes, it need never hope to rise again, and it will be time enough then for Mr. Punch to crack his jokes.

SCIENCE AND SCRIPTURE.

Testimony of English Scientific Men.

A number of leading scientific men of England, in view of the present biblical agitations there, have signed the following

DECLARATION.

"We, the undersigned students of the natural sciences, desire to express our sincere regret that researches into scientific truth are perverted by some in our own times into occasion for casting doubt upon the truth and authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. We conceive that it is impossible for the Word of God as written in the book of nature, and God's word written in Holy Scripture, to contradict one another, however much they may appear to differ. We are not forgetful that physical science is not complete, but is only in a condition of progress, and that at present our infinite ignorance enables us only to see as through a glass darkly, and we confidently believe that a time will come when the two records will be seen to agree in every particular. We cannot but deplore that natural science should be looked upon with suspicion by many who do not make a study of it, merely on account of the unphilosophical manner in which some are misled in opposition to Holy Writ. We believe that it is the duty of every scientific student to investigate nature simply for the purpose of elucidating truth, and that if he finds that some of his results appear to be in contradiction to the Written Word, or rather to his own interpretations of it, which may be erroneous, he should not presumptuously affirm that his own conclusions must be right, and the statements of Scripture wrong; rather leave the two side by side till it shall please God to allow us to see the manner in which they may be reconciled; and instead of insulting upon the seeming differences between Science and the Scriptures, it would be as well to rest in faith upon the points in which they agree."

"Upwards of two hundred and ten names have already been received, including thirty F. R. S.'s, forty M. D.'s, etc. Among them are the following:—Thomas Anderson, M. D., J. H. Balfour, M. D., Thomas Bell, J. S. Bowerbank, LL.D., Sir David Brewster, James Glaisher, Thomas Rymer Jones, James P. Joule, LL.D., Robert Main, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, Thomas Richardson, Ph. D., Henry D. Rogers, LL.D., Adam Sedgwick, M. D., Alfred Smee, and John Stenhouse, LL.D."

Two eminent men, an astronomer and an author, have, however, declined to sign the declaration, and write as follows:—

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

"Collingwood, September 6, 1864.—Sir:—I received some time ago a declaration for signature, identical with its wording, or, at all events, in its obvious purport, with that you have sent me. I considered that the better course was to put it aside without notice. But since it is pressed upon me, and to prevent the repetition of a similar appeal, it becomes necessary for me distinctly to decline signing it; and to declare that I consider the act of calling on me publicly to avow or disavow, to approve or disapprove, in writing, any religious doctrine or statement, however carefully or cautiously drawn up (in other words, to append my name to a religious manifesto), to be an infringement of that social forbearance which guards the freedom of religious opinion in this country with especial sanctity. At the same time, I protest against my refusal to sign your 'Declaration' being construed into a profession of atheism or infidelity. My sentiments on the mutual relations of the Scripture and Science have long been before the world, and I see no reason to alter or add to them. But I consider this movement simply mischievous, having a direct tendency (by putting forward a new shibboleth, a new verbal test of religious partisanship) to add a fresh element of discord to the already too discordant relations of the Christian world. I do not deny that care and caution are apparent on the face of the document I am called on to subscribe. But no nicety of wording no artifice of human language, will suffice to discriminate the hundredth part of the shades of meaning in which the most world-wide differences of thought on such subjects may be involved; or prevent the most gently worded and apparently justifiable expression of regret, so embodied, from grating on the feelings of thousands of estimable and well-intentioned men with all the harshness of controversial hostility.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. F. W. Herschel.

"Capel H. Bedford, Esq."

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN BOWRING.

"Claremont, Exeter, August 27.—Dear Sir:—In the general spirit of the document to which my adhesion is asked I cordially concur. That all truths must ultimately harmonize—that one truth cannot be inconsistent with another truth, are propositions—axioms, rather—which cannot be contested; to proclaim an approval of them is as much a work of supererogation as it would be to publish an avowal of agreement with the demonstration of a mathematical problem. But it appears to me the period has arrived when we should endeavor to emancipate ourselves from the tyranny of all dogmatising creeds—all enforced confessions, all foregone conclusions, all compromising declarations; perseveringly carrying out to their necessary consequences our own investigations and convictions, and encouraging others to exercise the same right and discharge the same duty. I do not know how the course of truth and the interests of religion can be better served than by allowing the utmost latitude to inquiry. It is not possible—nor, if possible, desirable—to prevent comparisons between the historical revelations of the past and the scientific discoveries of the present time. The Bible must be brought into the broad daylight—out of the darkness to which ancient authority condemned it; it must be tested by inquiring knowledge, and taken from the custody of contending ignorance; it must be cleared from its cobwebs, and purged from its corruptions. Nothing less ought reasonably to satisfy those who believe; nothing more can fairly be demanded by those who doubt; but thus much may be asked in the interest of all. There is no 'presumption' in giving to the world conclusions soberly, seriously, and reverently formed, be those conclusions what they may. The best resting place for 'faith,' or hope, or comfort, will, after all, be found in allowing to the intellectual faculties with which God has blessed us their widest influence and action over the whole field of thought. By 'proving all things,' we shall by able to 'hold fast that which is good,' and we may be fully assured that the great verities which have stood the storms and shocks of agitated centuries will remain unbroken through coming ages.

"I am, dear sir, your obedient, humble servant,

John Bowring.

"Professor Stenhouse, F. R. S., &c., London."

The Letter of Muller's Father.

The letter written by Muller, the recently executed murderer, to his father, asking the paternal blessing, has been published. The reply which reached Muller two days before his execution, was very brief, and was worded as follows:—

"Unhappy Son:—We received your letter on the 6th of November, but alas! how deep have you fallen! You ask us to forgive you; we do forgive you, and if you are guilty may God absolve you as so. If you are innocent, may God lighten your last hours. I must conclude, for my thoughts fail me. God be with you. Amen.

"Your Unhappy Father.

"Langen Dendlow, November 8."

The extreme brevity of the letter, in comparison with the length of that of the son to which was a reply, and its general tone, produced an impression on the minds of the sheriffs and the authorities at Newgate at the time, that the convict had failed to convince his father of his innocence.

MARRIED.

Solen—Morton.—In Boston on the 20th of December, by the Rev. Dr. J. L. T. Conklin, Albert V. Solen, of this city, to Elizabeth S., daughter of the late Dr. Joshua Morton of Wheeling, Virginia.

Burk—Hendrickson.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., at Willow Grove, the residence of the bride's father, near Allentown, N. J., by the Rev. K. F. Ketcham, Mr. Louis S. Burk, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Katey, eldest daughter of John L. Hendrickson, Esq., of Allentown.

Challenger—Truss.—On Wednesday, December 21st, by the Rev. D. W. Bartine, Edward Challenger to Mary P. Truss, both of Newcastle, Del.

Jones—Cavender.—On the morning of the 24th instant, in the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Cecil county, Md., by the Rev. Asa M. Wiggins, Mr. Jones C. Jones to Miss Mary E. Cavender, both of Newcastle county, Del.

Tiers—Hunt.—On Thursday, 15th of December 1864, at Springfield, Ohio, by Rev. Edward Cumming, Wilmar H. Tiers, of Philadelphia, to Mary M., daughter of Major William Hunt, of Springfield.

DIED.

Coloman.—In New York, on the 20th instant, Robert W. Coloman, Esq., of Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa.

The funeral services will take place in the Chapel at Laurel Hill, at 3 P. M., on Friday, 23d instant. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Chanion.—On Thursday, December 20, 1864, Sally Ann, youngest daughter of the late Samuel C. Chanion, of Newton township, Camden county, N. J.

Doutman.—On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., George Martin, son of John A. and Anna M. Doutman, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Ridge avenue, below Green lane, Roxborough, on Friday afternoon, the 23d, at 1 o'clock. (Lancaster, Pa., papers please copy.)

Hall.—On the 20th instant, Mr. Samuel P. Hall, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of Lodge No. 2 A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hall, Bustleton, Twenty-third Ward, on Saturday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to All Saints' Church.

Keyser.—On the 21st instant, Regis Ca Keyser, aged 55 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 143 N. Eighteenth street, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Rattenmann.—On the afternoon of the 20th inst., Fred. Rattenmann, M. D., in the 46th year of his age.

His male friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 624 N. Fifth street, on Friday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS'

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KIRK'S CHARLES THE BOLD.

History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burg

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

From the Tribune.

We publish in another column a letter from a correspondent, commenting upon an article of ours wherein we endeavored to point out a deficiency in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury both of information and of discussion of the essential points in our financial condition. He misapprehends us in supposing that we advocate a suspension of payment in gold of the interest on our public debt, and of customs duties. What we did say was that the receipts from customs duties and the payment of gold interest are so nearly equal, that one counterbalances the other, and therefore are of little, if of any, practical effect upon the demand for gold.

It is the want of the precious metal for export that keeps up the demand; and, as Mr. Fessenden says, "so long as there remains a large and increasing necessity for its use, and a limited supply, it will command a price commensurate with the necessity and difficulty of obtaining it." Were there no demand for gold, there would be no speculation; it is the necessity of paying our foreign debt in gold that creates the demand, and not the payment of duties and the interest on the public debt, which equalize each other.

To us, it seems neither just nor expedient to advocate the payment of the interest on the existing public debt in currency and not in coin. Such a proposition, if entertained, would have precisely the same effect upon the national credit, and on commercial values, as that made by Mr. Stevens would have had, had it been adopted. It would be a shock to capital—an event always to be avoided, if possible—and would depreciate all our national securities. It would throw back upon us, to be sold for whatever they would bring, all our national securities held abroad. It would create, at once, a new demand for gold among timid capitalists, who would seek such an investment that they might remit their capital abroad for safety.

The more apprehension that Mr. Stevens' proposal might be adopted had, we know, this effect to a me degree; and the certainty that such would be the result, should it become a law, was the cause of the rampant speculation in the gold room that followed his motion. Such tampering with the national credit and with capital, which is as sensitive to any legislative interference as the mercury is to a simple change, can only result in disaster, and can only be justified in extreme circumstances which can in no other way be met. On this point there seems to have been some misapprehension of Mr. Fessenden's meaning.

He does not propose to pay the interest on the present public debt in currency, but suggests merely whether, in case of a continuance of the war, we may not, at some future time, be compelled to issue bonds at a higher rate of interest, convertible at maturity into gold-bearing securities. That necessity may be averted by increased taxation is a speedy end of the war. But whether it may or may not be wise to resort to such a measure in case we are compelled to increase the public debt, is a question we do not now propose to consider.

If, then, it would be unwise to cease the payment of interest in gold on what we now owe, it follows, of course, that it would be equally so to change the present law in regard to duties. What comes from one goes to and is needed for the other.

Neither does our correspondent meet the real difficulty in our financial condition, by a proposition to limit by law the amount of imports to the amount of exports. The laws of trade are best not meddled with, and the larger the volume of our commerce the better, with the condition always that we do not over-trade, and buy no more than we can pay for. The real trouble is, not that we import too much, but that we export too little.

Our resources, about which there is a good deal of vague talk, are unquestionably enormous; but of what value are they to us unless we can get them to market? Here is the real kernel of our difficulty. The Northern States must pay in gold for all they buy abroad over and above the value of the pork, flour, wheat, petroleum, corn, butter, cheese, lard, &c., which they have in foreign hands or on hand for export. If our imports exceed our exports of produce by a certain sum annually, we must pay that difference in specie. If we could export the value of that sum in produce, the demand for just that much gold ceases; and, the demand ceasing, speculation would be so far at an end, and gold gravitate to the natural premium which our large paper currency and the export of gold for other purposes necessitate. We have the produce; but the difficulty is to avail ourselves of it. But this is a question which we do not mean now to discuss, as it relates to our system of internal improvements.

We do not forget, of course, that in any computation of that foreign indebtedness by which we wish to get at the actual amount of gold which we are annually compelled to send abroad, we must not lose sight of the gold-bearing securities in foreign hands, nor of the large amount which must be remitted to Europe for the support of American absentees. We ought to export enough annually to cover this sum as well as the value of our imports, and until we do the balance of trade will always be against us, and we may look forward, especially in time of war, to future financial disaster.

What is pertinent, however, to our present circumstances, is our actual commercial condition; and on our accurate knowledge of this must depend, to a certain degree, our financial condition, and the probable ruling of the price of gold till the opening of navigation in the spring. It is facts bearing upon this, and which, it is to be presumed, are in the possession of the Government, that we need to get at, to understand our exact situation, and to enable us to meet its exigencies. What is the supply of the great staples we have just enumerated at the seaboard? What is the stock in the hands of producers at the West? and what the capacity of the lines of transportation during the winter months to bring this stock forward? The ability of the many lines of railroad in the West must be limited to the three great trunk roads, the Erie, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania Central; and the volume of transportation which these three can manage is what we must depend upon for our supply for export. Of course, that proportion of produce which they cannot bring must lie over till the opening of navigation in the spring; though even then there is a limit to the supply, which is largely exceeded by the demand for the foreign market. It is on a knowledge of these facts that we rely to determine our real condition. They will show how much we may depend upon to pay our foreign debt by exports of produce, and how much must be paid in gold. The immediate effect will be upon the exchange market, for importers will govern themselves accordingly; as it is this practical question which will determine the point of finance in our foreign trade. Each commercial man the value of our products where they are grown; their value at tide-water; the cost and the volume of transportation, winter and summer; and the calculation of the value of our exports is easy, for it is diminish, if not impossible, to overstock the foreign market. Exchange then will regulate itself, and commerce will not overstep the boundaries beyond which it cannot pass with safety.

IS LAST RESORT OF THE REBELLION—THE LAST STROKE OF JUSTICE.

From the Times.

The statement of the Richmond *Enquirer* that General Lee has written a letter to the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Rebel House, in favor of arming the slaves, virtually settles that this experiment will soon be tried. The military judgment of that General is authority not to be appealed from in the Confederacy on any military question. It is in its military bearing alone that this subject is now discussed. The universal feeling of the Rebels is that military success alone can save them. Their only hesitation about arming the slaves has been the doubt whether the slaves will do effective military service, and whether there was yet an actual military necessity for that resort. General Lee's demand that the experiment shall be tried at once, settles the matter, and we may expect soon to see the measure in practical operation.

It will not be tried on a small scale. The project has been too long postponed, and the necessities of the Rebellion are now too urgent for that. Nothing can now prevent the speedy downfall of the Rebellion but very large accessions to their armies. These accessions must come from the black race, if at all; for conscription has already done its utmost among the whites. Originally it was the universal belief in the Confederacy, as it was among the sympathizers here in the North, that the black race were natural cowards, and could not be made to fight at all. This was, in due time, disproved by the excellent fighting actually done by the black regiments enlisted under our flag.

Had sound sense ruled the Rebel counsels, this practical demonstration would have been promptly accepted, and the experiment been at once tried on a small scale whether black regiments could not be enlisted under the Confederate flag which would do equally effective service. Had twenty such regiments been formed from picked slaves a year ago, it is not very improbable that liberal promises, combined with the wonderful influences of military training, might have made them by this time good Confederate soldiers. They would have served as an excellent nucleus for constant fresh accessions, until finally they might have grown into a very powerful army.

Had this experiment failed, had it been found that the slave could not by any process be converted into a serviceable Confederate soldier, it would then have been easy to remit the comparatively few to their old condition, and no harm would have resulted to either slavery or the Confederacy. As it is now, in the present extremity of the Rebellion, the experiment must be made on the largest scale, if at all, and its failure must at once sweep both Confederacy and slavery into ruin.

The Richmond *Enquirer* fully admits that the practical adoption of the measure will be equivalent to a general abolition of slavery. The numbers required would comprise nearly all of the able-bodied slaves within the limits of the Confederacy; and these, of course, would not in any case do effective fighting unless liberty were assured, not only to themselves, but to their wives and children. We do not undertake to say positively whether the blacks can be made to fight for their former masters, or not. A good many predictions by Northern men, concerning what the Southern slaves would do and would not do, have been falsified. It was generally expected in the North that the slaves would seize the opportunity of the absence of their masters, to strike a blow for their liberty. They have done nothing of the kind.

It was also believed that they would rush in multitudes to our lines, there to find liberty and protection. The numbers of black refugees have been very few. It was claimed that even if they did not rise in insurrection, or run away, they would at least refuse to work. But the great mass of them have worked as regularly as ever, either in the fields, or in building fortifications and in camp service. In view of these former mistakes, it may as well be admitted that the slaves may possibly be brought to do some sort of fighting for the Confederacy. But even if they are it will not at all prevent the final overthrow of the Rebellion; and the great facts will still remain that slavery has been destroyed by the very men who resorted to the Rebellion to save it, and that the Southern masters have at last been reduced to the very lowest humiliation imaginable, in being compelled to ask their own enslaved slaves to deliver them from the power they had once so imperiously defied.

It needed just this last ordering of events to give the Rebellion its consummate retribution. There is a fulness of poetic justice in it which would not have been realized had we ourselves liberated the slave after prostrating the master. That would only have been the result of superior physical force, and there is nothing in that necessarily to abase a proud position. History abounds with the cases of those who have never shown a loftier spirit than when physically overpowered. It is only when the spirit is humbled that justice gets its complete satisfaction over the wrong-doer. For generations the kidnapped African and his posterity have been accounted by Southern masters as no better than the beasts of the field. There has never been in all time, one part of a nation's population so utterly despised, and so unscrupulously used by another.

Even the pariahs of India are not held, by a long degree, in such cheap estimation by the Brahmins; for a mere outcast ranks higher than a chattel. Even their chattelism did not contribute the full degradation of the Southern slave, but superadded was the loathed taint of African blood. The Southern spirit, as it existed in 1860, could not possibly have received an insult that would have stung it to such fury as the barest intimation that the time might soon come when Southern rulers would be discussing, with pallid lips, whether or not the slaves would be so good and generous as to forget their wrongs and take up arms to fight a battle for them which they had tried to win but could not.

To this complexion it comes at last. Whether the slaves actually fight or not, the humiliation is already accomplished when the slave-masters are compelled to hang their fate on the question whether the slaves are willing to fight. It is a confession to the world that the slaves are really masters of the situation. This makes the avenging requital complete. "John Brown's soul" itself, having "marched on" to that point, must rest satisfied.

A Roman Answer.

The Rebel General Page, who was taken at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, applied lately to a former friend and classmate, who is now a distinguished officer in our navy, and in command of the most formidable iron-clad in the world, for assistance in getting released by exchange. He received the following iron-clad reply to his letter:—

"I can do nothing for you. *You neither defended your fort like a man, nor surrendered it like an officer!*"

From Mexico.

The latest news from Mexico contains a rumor of the defeat of the Imperialists before Chillafa. Juarez was besieged, but Alvarez had gone to his relief. It was expected that the French would soon evacuate Acapulco, and there was great excitement in that town.

Appropriations for the Military Academy

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1865, appropriates in the aggregate $282,504.

—Brigadier-General O. B. Wilcox, commanding the first division of the 9th Army Corps, has been brevoted Major-General, to date from the 1st of last August. General Wilcox entered the war as Colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteers. He is a gallant and capable officer.

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OF THE
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PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
J. D. REINHOTH.
No. 438 WALNUT STREET.

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the vicinity:—

No 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by sterling and responsible men. There is a flowing well struck about the 20th of October, and is now yielding 100 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 50 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 26 feet deep, in the third sand rock; one 450 feet deep, one 504 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced, in all of which oil has already been found, and will be; it is supposed, to a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the leases, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. There is a fine orchard on the premises. This half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of their whole fine.

No. 3. One solid working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels an oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be large oil producers.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tuna Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several various pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. Nevertheless it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from Tionesta, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property situated on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and leases was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The wonderful thing about the property, except the fairness on which the homestead stands, has been passed, and is in the hands of a perfect and energetic man, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next, and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three fourths of the oil if they work it, and with your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The tract of property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to County line, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property has not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to take a conclusion that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. REINHOTH, No. 438 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 406 Sansom street.
12-2-tuthsw W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 220 Market St.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable interest money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offences indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving conspicuous publication to this card.

11-16-w6m EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO OR HAVING claims upon JOSEPH McMULLIN, deceased, will please pay or present the same to the undersigned Executors,
WILLIAM GLADDING,
No. 703 FINE Street.
GEORGE O. EVANS,
No. 419 ARCH Street.
12 2-s6t

LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
LONGWORTH'S SWEET CATAWBA WINE.
A small supply of this favorite brand at the CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY, No. 42 (forty-two) S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut. 11-26-m4m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OIL HOLLOW PETROLEUM COMPANY.
A meeting of the subscribers to the Company will be held at the office, No. 120 S. THIRD street, second story, on FRIDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
A report from the Visiting Committee will be made.
12-21 3t*rp EDWIN SIDEEN, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allentown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 10½ A. M., when an election will be held for President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
12-13-td4t Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days prior to said election.
THOMAS LOGAN,
12-22 10t Secretary.

AN ELEGANT
CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
AN INDIA SHAWL OR SCARF,
FROM
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
A large and handsome assortment now open.
12-17-6trp

USEFUL
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS,
TABLE AND STAND COVERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, CHAMBER TOWELS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, BATH TOWELS,
COTTON SHEETINGS, PILLOW & BOLSTER LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from 2 to 7 yards long.
TABLE, DIAPER, AND DAMASK, by the yard.
TABLE NAPKINS (all qualities), DOYLIES.
TABLE COVERS AND TABLE COVERING by the yard.
The Largest Assortment to be found in the City.
ALSO,
LACE AND EMBD COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES.
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., in every variety.
FUR MUFFS., for Gentlemen and Children.
For Sale by
Sheppard, Van Haellingen & Arrison,
12-22 3t No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DESIRABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ELI HOLDEN
Invites an examination of his beautiful and varied collection of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY and CLOCKS, which have been manufactured and arranged with much care.
No. 708 MARKET Street,
12 22-thsu1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—I OFFER A large stock of useful and substantial articles for presents. Blankets at $6; larger size and heavier at $10, finer at $11, and one of the best makes in the market at $12.
Comfortables, good, and weighing 5½ pounds, at $5.
White Counterpanes at $4, $5, $6, and $10.
Marseilles Counterpanes, fine, large, and heavy, at $12, $15, and $20; one lot at $25 that are extra heavy, and largest size made, worth at least $35.
Napkins, warranted all linen, at $5, $6, and $8; among them are some beautiful patterns; the finest are $9.
Red Border Napkins of various qualities.
Doylies at $4.50 and $5.
Doylies, colored, for fruit; also the half bleached.
Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, extra quality, at $8, beautiful small patterns.
Table Cloths, full 3½ yards long, handsome; from $8, with double centre pieces, these are very fine, and will be sold low.
Towels at $2.00 per dozen up; some very handsome ones with beautiful colored borders.
Table Linens, by the yard, in very great variety, at every price, of various patterns and qualities.
Barnsley double Satin Damask, full two yards wide, of beautiful designs and quality, very much reduced.
Cloth Table Covers, to all the orders, from $2.50 up to $8.
Among these will be found some of the most useful presents that can be given.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
No 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.
P. S. Also a nice lot of Linen Handkerchiefs, both in ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, all sizes, from $6 up, and gentlemen's large size from $6 up.
12-22 3t G. B. H.

EXTRA NOTICE!—THE PROPRIETOR OF the first class
DRUG STORE,
N. E. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets,
Feels to announce that, in view of the times, he will (until further notice),
Sacrifice his Large and Varied Stock of
TOILET ARTICLES,
Such as FINE COLOGNES,
SPLENDID ODOR CASES,
RARE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PERFUMES,
POMADES, &c.
Elegant Hair and Teeth Brushes, Combs, &c. And other USEFUL ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT COST, AND MORE TOO.
N. B.—A selected lot of
GENUINE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,
Of Favorite Brands,
Will be sold on the same favorable terms, if application is made at once. 12-16 10trp

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, December 28, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following, viz:—
1,000 feet of Oak-ribbed, Bonded and Copper Fastened Sea Boat Keels.
10 Inches outside circumference, with Jones' improved couplings.
The above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspecting officer to be appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state price, in periods of delivery, both in writing and figures, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved. The United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia will be the sole judge of the sufficiency of the guarantee, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids if deemed too high, and to bid from a responsible source for will be refused.
By order of Colonel HUMAN HAIGH, Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE H. OTIS,
12-22-3t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SARAH HARPER AGAINST WILLIAM HARPER, C. C. Pa., T., 1864, No. 16. In Divorce. And now, December 17, 1864, on motion of Thomas K. Finletter, Attorney for libellant, rule granted on the above case upon respondent to show cause why a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, the third day of January, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12-22-10t*

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.
The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,
ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY
CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,
of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each purchaser of holiday gifts for friends, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as will all religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to
GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission,
No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
12-16-6t

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CLOSING OUT,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street,
Would call the attention of the Public to his splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Comprising a full line of every variety of
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
Suitable for
USEFUL PRESENTS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
12-15 10trp Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.
DR. SCHENCK'S
Principal Office and Laboratory is at the N. E. corner of SIXTH and COMMERCE streets, Philadelphia, where all letters for advice or business should be directed.
He will be found there every SATURDAY, professionally to examine those with the Respirometer, for which his fee is three dollars; all advice free.
In New York, at No. 32 BOND Street, every TUESDAY from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
At the MARLBORO HOTEL, Boston, January 16 and 17, February 13 and 14, March 13 and 14, April 19 and 20, May 17 and 18, June 14 and 15, July 12 and 13.
The time for my being in BALTIMORE and PITTSBURG will be seen in the daily papers of those cities.

THE HISTORY OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, AND HOW HE WAS CURED OF CONSUMPTION.
Many years ago, whilst reading in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country, Moorestown, New Jersey, being my native place, I was removed thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fiber, and tissue of my system.
My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health, I gained in strength, and now am fleshy. I am now a healthy man with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.
Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. However, I prayed and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.
For many years, in connection with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Pittsburg.
For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Respirometer." For each examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.
The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop the night-sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.
The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in kind. It contains no opium, but loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes, and nature throws it off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into blood, to which it imparts its healing properties. It is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, a healthy flow of gastric juice, good appetite, and a good digestion, follow.
The Seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and none other is required when it is used. It is pure and pleasant; no bad effects follow when using Bourbon whisky, which disorders the stomach, torpens the liver, locks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in, and the patient dies suddenly.
Bourbon whisky is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients that visit my rooms both male and female, are engulfed with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough, they take a little whisky; if they feel weak and feeble, they take a little whisky; if they cannot sleep, they take a little whisky; and they go on in this way requiring more and more until they are healed up, and imagine they are gaining flesh. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and lose their appetite for food. No one has ever cured a consumptive by this process, where cavities have been formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial to consumptives, such as pure brandy or good wines, in many cases; London porter or brown stout in moderate quantities; but Bourbon whisky leaves on instead of curing consumption.
The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enables it to eliminate and make rich blood, which may be said, for that purpose. It is a wonderful tonic in the strictest sense of the word. Unless the food we eat is digested, it is impossible that it can make rich blood, and consequently, if the stomach which the medicines possess the power of doing.
The MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages, and in all conditions, as all the good results that can be obtained from the use of any of the remedies mentioned, and millions and millions of their fruitful of the best results. Going out, as they do, into the system the fountain of health, they purify the blood, and thereby do away with all those diseases which are occasioned by impure blood.
Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. It will be seen that all those of my medicines are needed in almost every case to cure Consumption.

AGENTS.
BOSTON—Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.
NEW YORK—Demas, Barnes & Co.
BALTIMORE—R. S. Hanson.
PITTSBURG—Dr. George H. Keyser.
CINCINNATI—F. E. Boyce & Co., and John D. Park.
CHICAGO—Lord & Smith, and H. Severn.
ST. LOUIS—Collins Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO—Bechtler, Smith & Dean.
Also, sold by all Druggists and Dealers. 12-21 3trp

WANTS.

WANTED—VESSELS TO LOAD FOR Boston and New York. Immediate dispatch and highest rates paid. Apply to WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., & CO., No. 265 WALNUT Street. 12-16-17trp

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships of war on foreign stations.
Also several good Fifers.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Term of service Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
Marines receive Prize Money.
Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 211 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

CHARLES RUMPF,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
Purses, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Canes, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.
Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!
CONFECTIONS of the
FINEST QUALITY Only,
IN CHOICE VARIETY, AND
Desirable for Presents,
INCLUDING
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
MARONS GLACES,
PISTACHE PASTE,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
SUPERFINE WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE ABRICADOS,
CRYSTALLIZED

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

"DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST."

The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate—
Death lays his icy hand on kings!
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down!
And in dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some with swords may reap the field;
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield—
They tame but one another still.
Early or late,
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow!
Then boast no more of mighty deeds;
Upon Death's purple altar now,
See where the victor victim bleeds.
All heads must come
To the cold tomb!
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust!

THE DEATH OF MR. DAYTON.

Full Particulars of the Sad Event—His Relations with the French Government—Significant Change in the Tone of the French Press—The Iron-clad 'Shanghai."

PARIS, Friday, December 2, 1864.—A profound sensation was produced in the American colony, this morning, by the news that Mr. Dayton had suddenly died, last evening, in an attack of apoplexy, while paying a visit at the Hotel de Louvre. At the beginning of the year Mr. Dayton had been obliged to take some precautions with his health, on account of symptoms which were supposed to indicate a tendency to apoplexy, but for the last three or four months his health appeared to be all that could be desired, and he seems not to have had any apprehension for the moment of the coming attack. His death occurred at about 9 o'clock in the evening. He complained of sickness; asked to lie down for a moment on the sofa, and almost immediately died. It was at first supposed, however, that he was only sleeping, and it was not till after the lapse of some minutes that it was discovered he had ceased to breathe. His family, who were visiting in another and distant part of the city, did not hear the sad intelligence until two hours after, and the blow was a terrible one indeed. His body will be embalmed, the funeral services will take place on Monday, and he will be carried home by his family for interment in New Jersey.

The loss of Mr. Dayton will be deeply felt by the American residents here; for, by the amenity of his character, his accessibility, and his readiness to protect and farther the interests of his countrymen, he had endeared himself to all; but, more than this, and much more important than this, he had obtained by his dignity, his frankness, and his good taste, such a position with the French Government as enabled him to manage the diplomatic relations between the two countries in a way to give entire satisfaction to his Government. His personal relations with M. Drouyn de Lhuys had grown quite intimate, and there is every reason to believe that a perfect understanding existed between them as to the relations between the two countries.

A few days after the news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln arrived at Paris, Mr. Dayton carried to M. Drouyn de Lhuys a despatch from Mr. Seward, and held with the French Foreign Minister a long conversation. What the nature of this conversation was we do not know; but since then the tone of the official and semi-official press has been entirely changed. An order has evidently been issued to cease the abuse of Mr. Lincoln and the systematic lying about the Union cause which these papers have been in the habit of indulging in.

The secessionists, naturally uneasy at this marked change in the official and ministerial press, are looking about for an explanation which may serve to disarm it; and they state, among other things, that Mr. Dayton was authorized to assure the French Government that, during the coming term of service of Mr. Lincoln, the same policy of non-intervention in Mexican affairs as that which had marked the present term would be pursued. One paper even ventures the assertion that Mr. Lincoln will not recognize the new Mexican Government, if the Emperor Napoleon would promise his sympathy and moral aid to the Union cause.

But whatever may be the explanations, the fact exists; the journals under the control of the Ministry have changed their tone, and a sorry fist they make of it trying to tell the truth. The *Moniteur* and *Constitutionalist* confine themselves to giving the news as it arrives by despatch, without transforming and altering it as heretofore, so as to make it say the exact opposite of what was meant. The *France* writes confusedly, as if it were a bitter pill to settle down to telling the truth, and it would be difficult for any man to tell, from the Baron de Bazancourt's two last articles, which side he was trying to write on, and almost what he was trying to write about.

The *Patrie*, a secessionist, but no longer a ministerial paper, is bewildered and strikes out wildly. It says it cannot comprehend the American people, and does not believe they comprehend themselves. What can they mean, it says, by voting by such an immense majority for a man and a policy which are conducting the country to ruin? What is there, it says, in the character of the people which renders them so blind to what we can see with so much facility?

And then it adds, "In our perplexity let us fly to De Tocqueville, and see if, in his 'Democracy in America,' he does not throw light on this strange people and their strange mode of looking at affairs." And then follow quotations from the illustrious writer's book, which go no further than to show that so long ago as the epoch in which De Toqueville visited America, he saw and predicted that so loose a confederation must grow looser, and finally divide into sections—in other words, that he predicted the present civil war.

But, notwithstanding the secession papers have changed their tone in their editorial columns, they continue to publish the outrageous despatches—which despatches are half-column commentaries of the Havas Telegraphic Agency at London and New York, which Agency, as you already know, is, from some cause or other, entirely devoted to the fortunes of the Rebels. This agency, last night, sent us from London a long *resume* of an article from the Rebel organ, the *Index*, based on Lord Russell's reply to the manifesto of Messrs. Slidell, Mason, and Mann.

The Havas *Agency* gives emphasis to the assertion that Mr. Lincoln not having counted any votes from a certain number of the Southern States, that he has therefore forever renounced the control over those States, and that he thus confessed that there is now no dispute between him and the Confederate States, but as to which of the two countries Kentucky, Missouri, and Louisiana shall belong to.

It also lays emphasis on the manner in which Lord Russell spoke of the two sections, the one as the "so-called Confederate States," and the other as "the former United States," and claims that this is a fair striking of the political balance; and that he is thus on the road to a recognition of the South. The *Patrie* appears to be particularly obliged to Lord John Russell for the phrase "the former United States," and declares that the words will remain.

The *Shanghai*, one of the vessels built at Nantes for the Confederates, but sold to the Prussian Government is putting in her guns, and will sail for Bremerhaven the 20th of this month. M. Arman, her builder, has just returned from Berlin with his pay in his pocket, and also with a contract for two new vessels for the Prussian Government, but of a different model from the others. The country is deeply indebted to Mr. Dayton for the manner in which he conducted negotiations so as to put a stop to the vessels built for the Confederates in French ports, and also to the building of others for the same destination.

I ought to put on record the success of the tenor Brignoli, on the stage of our Italian opera at Paris—the most difficult stage in the world to succeed on. After his failure at Madrid, for which, however, he was in no way responsible, he appeared here with fear and trembling, and sang, therefore, under great disadvantage. Nevertheless, he was encored throughout on the first night, while on the second night his reception was still more enthusiastic. He appeared extremely awkward and angular in his acting; but this is a peculiarity of his anatomy for which this audience, which only cares for a fine voice and correct singing, will hold of little account.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT PARIS.

Extract from a letter from John Bigelow, Esq., American Consul, dated

PARIS, December 6.—My Dear Mr. Weed:—Our friend, Mr. Dayton, died about 10 o'clock this morning, while visiting at the Louvre Hotel. He had called upon Mr. Vanderpool, but not finding him in, went to the apartment of Mrs. Eckles (widow of Judge Eckles), asked for a seat, and soon complained of feeling dizzy. He became alarmed about his symptoms, and [illegible] her son to leave him. He died there upon the sofa, in a very few minutes. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

This event has spread a cloud over us all. I have been so occupied with preparations for the funeral that I have but a moment to devote to this letter.

NO GHOST.

I don't know how people feel who have seen a ghost; perhaps it would be a relief to them to find that the white garment shrouded a broomstick; but for myself, I once saw a figure in a sheet which it would be an infinite relief to me to believe a ghost. I saw this figure, man or woman I know not, five years ago, when I was lodging in the second floor of a house in Bloomsbury street, and within a few doors of Oxford street. There were at that time unfurnished rooms to be let on the second floor of the opposite house. The blinds were not drawn down, so that before the windows were too dirty I could see into two of those empty rooms. That opposite my own was an inner room lighted by two windows, and covered only from the adjoining small ante-chamber, and this, which also looked into the street, had one window. The great bill,

"TO LET, UNFURNISHED,"

was there for so many months, that it grew yellow with age and grew with dirt, and it was hanging in a hopeless and impotent manner by a single wafer when the rooms were taken; at least I concluded that they were taken, for the bill disappeared altogether, and was not replaced. In the course of a few days the windows were cleaned and a bed and two chairs were placed in the inner room. There were no curtains and no carpets, nor, so far as I could see, any other furniture in these two rooms. But there was some one in the bed, very ill I imagined, for although I saw the figure move from side to side, I never saw it sitting up, or saw the bed empty, or saw the face so as to recognise it if it was that of a man or woman.

In any case I should not have been able to see much of these opposite neighbors, for I was only at home in the morning and evening, and they and other rooms besides the two I have mentioned.

About a fortnight after the lodgers came, I was sitting near my window in the early morning, when my attention was attracted by a figure at the window of the ante-room opposite, wrapped, as it seemed, in a white sheet. A corner of the sheet was drawn up round the head and hung over the face like a cowl, so that although the person was looking out of the window, no trace of form or feature could be seen; and the arms, which were crossed, were also tightly covered by the sheet. For a few seconds it passed at the window, and I, sitting partly behind my window curtain, could see without being seen. Then it entered the inner room, into which I could see very distinctly, as the window there was open.

And here it seems necessary to state the effect produced upon me at the time by this person in a sheet has been intensified, and has received an added horror, from circumstances which occurred later. It is difficult to describe that which follows without showing this horror to creep in, and yet, so far as I can remember, I was not sensible of it at the time, and felt only a strange attraction and interest; and a half surprise that any one should dress up and play the fool at seven o'clock in the morning.

The figure, as I have said, entered the inner room, and stood for some time quite motionless by the bed-side. Then slowly the arms were stretched out, pointing at something or some one in the bed; the head, still covered by the sheet, was bent downwards; the whole attitude was that of one speaking with an earnest and eager intensity. But soon there was the strangest change; the figure started, gave a wild bound, and commenced leaping and dancing around the bed, standing with outstretched arms for a moment at the foot of it, and then springing first to one side and then to the other with such wonderful rapidity that it was impossible to follow every movement.

At length there was a pause; again the hands and arms were stretched out; again they pointed, and, as it seems to me now, in bitter mockery, to the bed, and then the body swayed and bent backwards, and the head was thrown up in one long burst of uproarious laughter. It seemed to me that I could hear the mocking sounds even above all the noises in the street. I do not know if turned away for a moment, or if the figure crouched down, but I remember my surprise at finding that it had left the bed-room, and was again standing at the window of the ante-room. From thence it passed out into the passage, and I saw no more of it.

The bed was, as usual, occupied, but I do not remember noticing any movement on the part of the occupier.

Early in the summer evening I returned from my daily work, and sat at the window to watch the sun as, like a solitary eye of fire glowing through mist and smoke with a dim angry light, it sank down into the heart of the great city. The blinds of the room opposite were drawn down, and the windows were shut, and they remained so on the following morning. But in the evening, as I watched from my window in the dusk, I saw two men coming down the street, bearing on their shoulders a coffin. They stooped at the house opposite, and carried the coffin in and up stairs, and through the ante-room, and into that room with the bed, which was opposite to mine. I saw the shadow of it cast upon the white window blinds, for some one went first carrying a candle.

And then I knew that there was death in the room, and that the antic which had mocked and made sport on the previous day, had mocked at the dying or the dead.

The following day was Sunday, and I was at my window again, when the plain deal coffin was carried down the stairs, and put into a shabby hearse. This was followed by a street cab, and one small person stepped quickly into it, closely muffled in a black cloak. I could not tell whether this person was young or old, and could only guess whether it was man or woman; but something in the rapid resolute movements at once recalled the sheeted figure which had so startled me. I could not watch the house again, it was too terrible; and when I returned home I saw that the bed had been removed, the windows were wide open, and there were new bills announcing that the rooms were "To Let, Unfurnished."

The New Treaty with Japan.

We have received the Kanagawa *Commercial News* to October 17, giving full accounts of the immediate results following the late successful attack of the allied fleet at Simonoseki, such as the amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute, the promised payment by the Japanese Government and provinces of $3,000,000 indemnity, and the brisk renewal of business at the commercial ports. All restrictions having been removed, large quantities of silk accumulated at Yeddo have arrived at Kanagawa, and the European merchants are congratulating themselves upon the improved prospects for business. Nevertheless, misgivings are felt that difficulties attending commercial and social intercourse with Japan have not wholly ceased, and that it is at least prudent to retain within reach a considerable portion of the naval force which has been used with beneficial results, until Japanese tactics are more fully developed. At the same time there is some hope that the Japanese will submit to the laws of progress, and recognize the fact that it is no longer possible, with hundreds of foreign steamers plying on their waters, to keep in seclusion from the outside world.

From the Kanagawa News of October 15.

Since our last issue we have to remark that within a few days after the arrival of the combined squadron at this port the foreign plenipotentiaries proceeded to Yeddo, accompanied by the greater portion of the fleet. In the conferences held between the various foreign Ministers and the Gorojio, all the matters under discussion have terminated amicably, and highly satisfactory arrangements made regarding the future. The various ministers, after a short stay at Yeddo, returned to Yokohama.

All restrictions are now removed and trade allowed to follow its accustomed course without any further molestation. As we have not been favored with authentic particulars, we can only state from information given to us to the effect that the conferences ended highly satisfactorily. The treaty is now to be signed by the Mikado and several Daimios who had hitherto dissented. Prince Choshi is to pay indemnity to the extent of two millions of dollars, and the Government of the Tycoon are to pay the sum of one million dollars. The Dutch are to receive the sum of $130,000 as an indemnity for firing upon the *Medusa*.

After such highly satisfactory arrangements have been made, we consider that great "Kudos" is due to Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary for the able and satisfactory manner he has conducted the various complications to such a successful termination. We also congratulate our mercantile community on the reopening of trade under such favorable circumstances.

The presence of the allied squadron before Yeddo seemed to have a most wonderful effect on the Japanese Government, as shown by the alacrity with which they acceded to all demands and removal of all restrictions on trade.

We also learn, from information received by H. M. S. *Barossa*, that Prince Choshi is very desirous to open Simonoseki for foreign trade, and hope he may be enable to do so, as the location is one of the most eligible in the Inland Sea, and accessible to both steamers and sailing vessels.

—The *Invalide Russe* of the 10th ult. announces the execution of three officers—Captain Ivanicki, Lieutenant Mroczet; and Second Lieutenant Stankewitch—pursuant to the sentence of a court martial held at Kazan, for having conspired with the Polish revolutionists to excite an insurrection among the population of Kazan. Lieutenant Michailoff, of Russian origin, found guilty of having been cognizant of the plot without making it known to the authorities, was sentenced by the same court martial to hard labor in a fortress for fourteen years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 611 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1864.
All persons having claims against this Commission are notified to present them on or before SATURDAY, December 24, 1864.
R. P. KING, President.
12-19-4t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Fairmount Passenger Railway Company (Race and Vine Streets).
The Books for the transfer of Stock will be open on Monday, December 19, at No. 308 WALNUT Street, Room No. 6, Third floor. 12-17-6t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary.
12-13 11-7

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864. —DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McMunnen & Collins, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.
WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-12

NOTICE.—OFFICE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864.
The Company will be ready to issue Certificates of Stock on and after TUESDAY, December 27th inst.
Persons holding the Company's due bills will please present them at this office on or after the above day, and receive Certificates of Stock in exchange.
P. G. WILCHANK, Secretary.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—Medical officers of the army who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon-General, without delay.
J. W. BARNES, Surgeon-General.
12-7 thirt

NOTICE.—THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company (Market street line), have placed a number of additional cars upon their road, to run between Thirty-fourth and Market streets (their sub-depot), and Front street, for the better accommodation of the public, and have prepared transfer tickets (good from each to carry passengers to their western depot, Farm Park, Fairmount, and Haverford cars), at no extra charge. Said cars will be designated by a notice thereon, "To Thirty-fourth street," and be known at night by a green light.
12-21-6t
WILLIAM MARTIN, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Maryamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Kensington do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL, Cashier.
12-7-1m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe for the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the preference in subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for the subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
JOHN C. THOMAS, Treasurer.
11-15-15-21

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;
I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, November 29, 1864. 12-2-18t

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the act entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the
"CITY BANK OF PHILADELPHIA"
has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States.
I do therefore cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;
I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November 1864. 11-30-3w

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864. BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper and in the best style of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the various Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.
As the work is designed primarily for the members of the various committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES S. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address Mr. SIMON at 324 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
Any friends will call on those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

SILK UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES. SILK UMBRELLAS FOR GENTLEMEN. GINGHAM UMBRELLAS FOR MISSES AND LADS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.,
12-17-6t No. 246 MARKET St.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-23

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! The attention of the public is directed to the fine assortment of new and popular books on hand and for sale by
CHARLES DESILVER, No. 1229 CHESNUT Street.
A large and well selected stock of handsomely bound and fine copies of all the standard works of the day, designed especially for GIFTS DURING THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS.
Also, a variety of Juveniles, Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Autograph, and Scrap Albums, Diaries, Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.
Also on hand, three sets of the Popular Chinese Game,
"THE RACE COURSE."
The only sets in the country not in private hands. PRICE $5.
Ready on the 15th instant,
a new steel plate Map of the State of Virginia, showing the OIL REGIONS, new railroads, &c. &c. Sent by mail, post-paid. Price Fifty Cents.
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12-15-9t

MR. J. L. GIHON Desires to call the public attention particularly to a NEW AND CHARMING FEATURE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, lately introduced by himself.
GIHON'S DOUBLE-FACED CARTES
Are pictures that, in addition to entire novelty, combine more merits than any other styles now made. They can be obtained only at
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PHOTOGRAPHIC OIL GALLERIES,
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All persons are invited to call and examine specimens. 12-15-10t

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The PUBLICATIONS of BREWER & TILESTON, consisting of
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WEBSTER'S SPELLERS,
HILLIARD'S READERS,
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will hereafter be supplied to the trade by
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Appleton's New American Cyclopædia.
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No. 25 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
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HENRY ATKINSON, No. 620 CHESNUT STREET, (BELOW SEVENTH,)
Has the Best Assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
In the City, for Christmas Presents, such as
SCARFS, NECK-TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, &c. 12-16-6t

FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and originality of design cannot be surpassed by any house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN, STOCK BROKER, No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING, WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD, 11-26-3m
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD, SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 20 S. THIRD STREET. anh1f

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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 20 S. THIRD STREET. 2-8

SMITH & RANDOLPH, No. 16 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [nhl

CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, No. 121 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 8m-t

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS, No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
11 10

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO., OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET. mh20-tf

$50,000. $50,000.
STATE OF DELAWARE
SIX PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS

The undersigned are now prepared to furnish the above Bonds in lots to suit purchasers. Each Bond is of denomination of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
The Coupons payable on the first days of January and July, at Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia. The Bonds are dated January 1, 1865, and are free of State tax.
The whole amount authorized is one million dollars, of which a large portion has been already disposed of. The State of Delaware being free from debt, with the exception of this loan, makes the investment one of the safest and most desirable securities now obtainable.
ADDRESS,
JOHN McLEAR & SON, No. 117 MARKET St., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. 12-16-6t

MICHAEL JACOBS, BANKER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-25-1m

HENRY APPLE, GAUGER AND COOPER, No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut, PHILADELPHIA.
Imitates Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

CHARLES E. CLARK'S BEDDING WAREHOUSE, At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET, 11-28tf PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } GENERAL AGENTS.
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COAL OIL, AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOKS, STOCK LEDGERS, DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for storekeepers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Cert. Books of Stock.
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CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh, Established 1844, incorporated 1855.
Young Men prepared for the Counting-House and Business Life.
Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial calculations, Commercial Law, Detective Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening Sessions after September 15.
Catalogues containing the names of 471 students, terms &c., furnished gratis on application.
11-17thstuttf S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that writs of *scire facias* upon the following Claims for Paving, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.
LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant,
No. 213 S. SIXTH Street.
City to use of E. Buckley vs. Andrew McNeely, owner, &c. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 2. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Abigail street, 90 feet southeast of Amber street, Nineteenth Ward, containing 18 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $10 90 for paving.
Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 3. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on northwest side of Abigail street, and northwest side of Emma street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $48 20 for paving.
Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and southwest side of Abigail street, 70 feet front, 20 feet deep. Claim $48 20, for paving.
Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, &c. C. P. September Term, 1863; No 59. Lot of ground and brick building situate on northwesterly corner of Emma street and Morton street, Eighteenth Ward, 18 feet on Girard avenue, 82 feet deep. Claim $20 16, for paving.
Same vs. same. D. C. September Term, 1864; No. 4. Lot and cellar walls northwest side of Girard avenue, beginning at 101 feet southwest from Norris street, Eighteenth Ward, thence northwest parallel with Morton street, 80 feet 9 inches to a point, thence east 42 feet 5¾ inches to a point, thence northeast 40 feet 7¾ inches to Norris street, thence southeast along Norris street 68 feet to Girard avenue, thence southwesterly along Girard avenue 101 feet to place of beginning. Claim $627 25 for paving. 10-22-m18t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.
Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury. 12-14-10t

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO., WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO., RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 11-6

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET.
Just received, a full stock of
Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,
where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.
PHILIP WILSON & CO., 12-10-12m No. 609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA SKATE DEPOT, LESLEY & CO., No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Reisher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
R. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovell's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN, NEWBOLD H. TROTTER, 11-29-1m No. 519 MARKET STREET.

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE. SMITH & RICHARDSON, Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET STREET,
Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of
SKATES
in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.
SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.
In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be purchased at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.
SMITH & RICHARDSON.
N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-tf

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
J. B. SHANNON, 11-27wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A L

OLITENESS, INSULAR AND CONTINENTAL.

Without politeness the world of men would be little better than the world of brutes. Civilized men are far from unanimous; but then they agree to differ civilly. In society people often make war; but in good society they never declare it. Good-breeding requires that even enemies should avoid offensive forms and expressions. You may go out with a man to shoot him through the heart in a duel, but you must bow to him politely first. An insult may even be returned politely. When Lauzun broke his sword in the presence of Louis XIV, saying, "I will no longer serve a king who does not keep his word," the king threw his cane out of the window, adding, "I shall never be said that I have threatened a man of noble birth!" The thrashing was given morally, and the outraged royal dignity was fully satisfied.

As to polite rebukes, they are not uncommon, and are far more easy to administer. Frederick, called the Great, of Prussia, was at least a very great snuff-taker. To save the trouble of continually putting his hand in his pocket, he had a snuff-box on the chimney-piece of every room in the suite of rooms he occupied. One day, when busy in his cabinet, he saw a page, who fancied he was not observed, unceremoniously tasting the royal snuff. He took no further notice at the time; but about an hour afterwards he ordered the page to bring him the box.

"Take a pinch," said the king. "How do you find it?"

"Excellent, sire."

"And the box?"

"Superb, sire."

"Very well, sir; keep it then. It hardly holds enough for us two."

The study of the social code adopted by the world in which we move, is therefore necessary for whoever wishes to figure creditably in that world. But rules alone are not sufficient; there are exceptional occasions when they fail to apply, and in which we must be guided by the spirit of courtesy. Deference to others, obedience to elders, submission to rank and authority, are the very essence of that spirit. George III once complimented Dr. Johnson in highly flattering terms respecting his writings. Somebody asked the doctor, "And what did you say to all that?"

"Nothing," was the judicious reply. "Was I to bandy compliments with my sovereign?" He accepted the royal approbation, as was his duty.

A new ambassador, Lord S——, whose social tact was highly spoken of, arrived at the court of Louis XIV. The king, wishing to test his politeness, invited him to a shooting-party. At the moment of starting to drive to the woods, the king, drawing back, gave him the precedence, saying, "Get into the carriage, Monsieur l' Ambassador." Lord S—— did not wait to be twice told to do so. Instead of humbly retreating and a tempting to decline so great an honor, he obeyed at once; thus treating the royal invitation as an order which he was not even permitted to discuss. The king, who was the politest man of his day, perfectly appreciated the move, and remarked with a smile, "Decidedly, Lord S—— is a well-bred man."

It is often, therefore, the truest politeness simply to do what you are requested to do.

Politeness is not exactly a virtue, but an imitation and assumption of certain virtues. It induces us to appear kind, self-denying, indulgent, modest, because it would be uncivil and rude to appear the contrary. We are polite for our own sakes quite as much as for other people's. Politeness is the art of disguising our feelings and passions rather than of repressing them; it is a sense of propriety rather than of justice; it does not make a man better, but it renders him infinitely more sociable—as is indicated by the derivation of the word itself and its synonyms. The root of politeness is *polis*, a town; courtesy comes to us from *cours*; and civility, *civilitas*, according to Ainsworth, is the courtesy which citizens use to one another. Politeness, not content with avoiding everything that can possibly displease, continually and actively strives to please. It modifies the demeanor as well as the conduct, and adds a charm to the most trifling actions. When simply and naturally practised, and without any affectation, it almost amounts to friendship and affection.

Paul is a curious town, a favorite resort of invalids and idlers, whose population consequently consists of a certain number of inhabitants and a very great many strangers. Everybody lets furnished apartments, from the humblest citizen to the highest personage. Generals, counts, and marquises advertise their rooms "with a south aspect and a fine view of the Pyrenees." There is no harm in this; it is convenient: but it lately gave occasion for a sharp retort.

Madame C——, the wife of one of the richest merchants in Paris, was remarked for the elegance of her dress. Such elegance, displayed by a simple commoner, displeased one of the noble dames of Pau, Madame la Comtesse d'Asterisk.

"What do you call that?" she said, contemptuously glancing at the Parisienne.

"That is Madame C——," was replied to her.

"Ah! yes, I know," the Comtesse answered. "She's a linendraper."

Madame C——, who overheard every word of the conversation, inquired in turn, loud enough to be heard, and pointing with her finger to the haughty lady, "What do you call that?"

"It is Madame d'Asterisk."

"Ah! yes, I know. She's a letter of lodgings. We think of taking her rooms next season."

In the very highest society the same pair of gloves may not be worn twice; at least they must never betray the slightest trace of having been worn. Morning gloves, walking gloves, calling gloves, evening gloves, must be ever spotless, fresh, and new. Consequently the glover's bill is one of the heaviest items of the personal budget. M. Mortemart-Boisse states that a man of fashion may easily spend eighteen thousand francs, or seven hundred and twenty pounds a year, on gloves. Those who have less than seven hundred a year must compromise the matter as well as they can.

Soon after the Lady Bianca Blanesville disgraced herself by a lovematch with Mr. Nero Nobody, I happened to dine at a wealthy mansion. Of course everybody had their word to say.

"Poor things!" observed a dowager by my side, "they have only eight hundred a year between them."

"No more!" exclaimed the lady of the house. "Why that will only just serve them for gloves."

"It is very lucky for me," I said, "that it is not yet the fashion to dine in gloves; for I never had eight hundred a year, and most likely never shall."

The fine folks present were good enough not to appear shocked at my bold confession of gloveless poverty, but bore it with the equanimity with which we support other people's sorrows.

Gloves should fit like a second skin, and be worn buttoned at the wrist. A French authority (Alphonse Karr) tells you to take a gentleman's hand with your own ungloved, in token of frankness and sincerity; but to keep your glove on when you touch a lady's is a proof of the respect with which you regard her. Gloves also have their court etiquette. If you are honored by the Pope with an audience, his secret chamberlain, Monsignore Borromeo, begs you to take off your gloves before entering. "The Holy Father," he tells you, "like the Holy Communion, is approached only with ungloved hands." I suppose it was in obedience to a similar rule that the sorceresses of old, as Canidia and Sagana, took out their false teeth and took off their false hair before they set to work to raise the ghosts of the dead.

The cravat merits more attention than is often bestowed upon it. It meets you face to face every time you converse with a gentleman; you cannot help observing it. It is the pedestal, as it were, on which the whole of the countenance is raised. An ill-tied, wisped-up, muddled cravat is enough to prejudice you against a new acquaintance. Of all our articles of clothing, it is the only one which is a proof of the wearer's personal taste and skill. We draw on our stockings we pull on our boots, we slip on our coat, and we put on our hat; but we are obliged to adjust and tie our cravat. Stocks, with false and ready-made bows, convenient enough for people who dress in a hurry, will be disdained by the really well-dressed man, almost as much as paper shirt collars.

"Wh t have you got there?" somebody asked of Brummell's valet as he left his master's dressing-room with a huge bundle of crumpled white cravats under his arm.

"These are our failures," he replied. "Happily we have succeeded at last."

To tie a cravat well requires patience, tact, a keen perception of graceful form, and great delicacy of manipulation combined with decision. One of these days, I must shut myself up *for* a week in strict reclusion, to improve and experiment in the art of tying a white cravat.

The differential aspects of the hat, at home and abroad, are noteworthy. With us its principal office is to cover the head and keep it warm—which was why the celebrated miller wore a white one. Elsewhere, indeed, the word *couvre-chef* implies the same; besides which, the hat is to the gentleman what the fan is to the lady—an implement of coquetry, an aid to deportment, a means of expressing sentiment. A hat, on the Continent, has very hard and endless work to do. Your hatter will recommend you one with a stiff brim, *pour saluer*, for bowing service; for, remember, you must take your bat-quite of your head, to gentlemen as well as to ladies, and often even to inferiors, under pain of being considered mad also, ill-bred. Merely touching our hat and nodding is far too familiar and unceremonious, except in the case of great intimacy. To show how thoroughly the business you (not doing it by halves), some people, who wear caps, will seize the covering by the crown, grasping it with the open hand, and so remove it bodily.

So useful an article enjoys its privileges; it is admitted to evening parties, and must not be laid aside except for the purposes of musical performance or taking refreshment. When, speaking to a lady in the street, you remove your hat, you may not replace it until she tells you. Not to return a bow in kind is arrogant; not to return it at all is an insult which may lead to fatal consequences. In a bank, on the Continent, it is impossible to keep the hat on as we do; in a synagogue it is irreverent to take it off. At the baths of Leuk (Switzerland) you are admitted gratis to see ladies and gentlemen bathing together in the interior basin on the sole condition of shutting the door after you and taking off your hat. If you omit either form, a score of voices will soon call you to order. So much for the spectators; the bathers there are forbidden to enter into religious controversy—a prohibition which seems needless, as, practically, all are Baptists.

In several Northern and German capitals, when you do obeisance in the streets to passing kaisers, kings, grand dukes, or reigning serene highnesses and transparencies, you are expected not to pass on yourself while you take your hat off, but to stand stock still until the act of reverence is completed. Not to salute the lady at the counter, or the assembled company, on entering a cafe, restaurant, cercle, estaminet, or public-room, is, in foreign parts generally, a very capital omission.

Napoleon I privately lectured a Prefet of the Seine for coming to the Tuileries in a hired carriage and he openly scolded a lady for appearing before him in a dress which he recognized as an old acquaintance, asking her whether her husband's pay was not sufficient to buy a new gown. Lastly, now invited to Compiegne or Fontainebleau for a week are expected never to wear the same morning or evening dress twice, which amounts to fourteen new dresses for the visit, at least; for if a lady choose to wear three dresses a day, nothing is easier than to find opportunities of displaying them. Say that a lady moving in high Parisian society can contrive to manage with the very moderate allowance of only five new dresses per week during a three months' season, it makes a little total of sixty dresses. Calculate the cost of these at minimum price, and it still comes to a heavy amount; reckon it at a maximum, and it is enough to make a Rothschild look grave.

The Swedes, on the contrary, nothing rich, try to make a respectable appearance by a small expenditure. At the ball given at the Exchange of Stockholm to the royal family, on the New Year's Day, by the bourgeoisie, in which every trade is represented, the rule is that all the ladies, the queen included, appear in black; because everybody is supposed to have the means of buying a black silk dress. A black silk dress, it is taken for granted, is to be found in every citizenss' wardrobe. Colored ribbons, trimmings, flowers, feathers, and jewels may be superadded *ad libitum*. A lady may put on at that ball ten thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, if she have them; but a black top and skirt must be the groundwork of the whole.

On the same economical principle, the maids of honor and ladies-in-waiting on the Queen of Sweden must dress in black when on duty (except on occasion of a wedding or a christening); when not in attendance, they may wear black, or not, as pleases them best. Their distinctive mark from other ladies is white satin sleeves, barred with black.

To one's habit of making calls. Calls are certainly a great waste of time. Still, calling must be done, and, therefore, may as well be done properly. There are a few members of society whose time is valuable, and fully occupied—medical men, authors, lawyers, statesmen—who, by a rebellious effort, emancipate themselves, generally, from making or returning calls. They get their calling done by their wives, or leave it undone.

I was once present in a foreign capital when a lady—a British subject—managed on some trifling grounds to get the English minister to call upon her at her hotel. He came attended. On discovering the slight importance of the case, he was very stiff and curt, and on leaving slammed the door after him so loudly that every one on the same floor of the house could hear it. However frivolous the lady's pretext to induce him to come might be, was he right in expressing his opinion by slamming the door?

In France no wedding-cards are sent; but the parents of the bride and bridegroom distribute letters of *faire part* to such a wide circle—to persons with whom they have the slightest acquaintance—that the object would appear to be less a civility than a public advertisement of the circumstance. Thus people in business send letters of *faire part* to distant persons and customers with whom they have merely business connections. A quite sufficient acknowledgment of the attention is to return by your own card by post in an unsealed envelope. As soon as possible—sometimes only two or three days—after the wedding, the new-married couple call on the friends, beginning with their nearest relatives, with whom they wish to live on terms of intimacy. The calls are duly returned, and matters then settle down into the regular routine which is supposed to occur after "the end" of the third volume of a fashionable novel.

A week is the utmost limit for returning a formal visit; to exceed it gives great offense When General Rostolan, a strict disciplinarian succeeded the Duke of Reggio as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Rome, he called, accompanied by his staff, on each of the five cardinals who then formed the Provisional Executive Committee.

Eight days elapsed; not an Eminence stirred; the General awaited them in vain. On the ninth, he sent them word that if they did not call on him in the course of the day he should feel himself obliged, very much to his regret, to assert his own dignity, and the respect due to his official position, by sending a *piquet* of fest soldiers to fetch them.

A French *juge de paix*, or other magistrate, will call at your door with a knock as unpretending as the postman's. Violent tugging at the bell is only permitted when the bell won't speak without it. A common inscription outside office doors is, *Entrez sans frappez*, "Come in without knocking." The direst notice of the kind on record occurred during the first French Republic. It inculcated the social equality and fraternity of every citizen, thus:—*Icion est la tet fos. Fermez la porte, s'il vous plait.* "Here people are addressed as thou and thee. Shut the door if you please."

When the person on whom you call is absent, or not visible, you leave your visitingcard—a happy invention. It is usual to turn up the corner or end of the card when delivering it to the servant; about the interpretation of which mysterious fold learned doctors are not agreed. *Agopyre* says that, should there be daughters or sisters residing with the lady called on, it is done to signify that the visit is meant for them also. Muller's "Politesse Francaise" informs us that it its intended to show that the call was made in person. Perhaps, originally, it may have been meant as a proof that the caller was not one of those genteel mendicants who send in their card, and ask to have it back again, for future use, after they have pocketed their half-a-crown.

As a card may be substituted for a call, calling resolves itself into three degrees of comparison—the superlative, when you call, enter the house, and pay your compliments personally; the comparative, when you drive to your friend's door and leave your card without quitting your carriage; the positive, when you simply send your card by the hands of a servant. A card is thus a homœopathic call—a call administered in its mildest form; it is the infinitesimal element of calling. The two latter modes are common in Italy, and possibly may have reached us thence. Young single ladies abroad are not allowed to have independent cards all to themselves. They take their place on their mamma's family omnibus card, thus:—

Madame et Mademoiselle d' A B C.,

One particular class of visits cannot, on the continent, be neglected or avoided; namely, those of New Year's Day. A considerable wide margin (the close of the month) is allowed for paying them; but the sooner they are paid the better. The most respectful New Year's visits—those, for instance, to grandparents—are made on the eve of the day. To intimate friends, or superiors, at a distance, you must write; to those in the same town or near neighborhood you must present yourself personally; to all others, whether distant or near, you are expected to send your card by post. It is a troublesome ceremony, but it affords a capital opportunity for reconciling coolness and clearing up misunderstandings. "The obligation," says Chateaubriand, "under which you live, of receiving your neighbor on New Year's day, induces you to live on good terms with him during the whole of the rest of the year, and the peace and union of society are thereby maintained." The theory is amiable; is it borne out by facts?

Visits of condolence are terrible inflictions to both receiver and giver; but they may be made less so by avoiding, as much as is consistent with sympathy, any allusion to the past. The receiver does well to abstain from tears. A lady of my acquaintance, who had lost her husband, was receiving such a visit in her best crape. She wept profusely for some time upon the best of broad-hemmed cambric handkerchiefs, and then, turning to her visitors, said:—"I am sure you will be glad to hear that Mr. B——— has left me most comfortably provided for."

In a similar spirit, M. Boitard advises, in his "Manual Illustre de la Bonne Compagnie:"—"At a visit after a *lettre de faire part*, you should be able to arrange your countenance as well as your dress.

"After a funeral, be very sorrowful in the presence of an heir who has inherited a large property. Speak warmly in praise of the defunct's virtues. You will be rendering assistance to the heir, by playing the hypocrite in his stead.

"But if your friend has lost a relative who did not leave him a sous, talk of the opera, the Italian Mabille, the last new novel, without a word about the deceased. You will save your host the trouble of pretending to be overwhelmed by deep affliction."

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

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For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid or medicine to *strengthen and invigorate* the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

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In affections peculiar to "Females," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucchorhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the decline or change of life.

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AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconveniences or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

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In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once*;

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.

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In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

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WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

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COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY,

the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in connection with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, most of the former and almost immediately pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa (Seminal Weakness), Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the back, Dimness of Sight, Prematurre Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Frightful Dreams, Hysterical Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

Compound of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, but every delicate function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

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In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the medicinally nauseous preparations.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their reasons—their misdemeanors. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of those—these which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling a poor article. Ask for the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—as the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take no others.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

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DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

Compound of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, but every delicate function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, *even during the first three months of pregnancy*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly ensure pregnancy.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the medicinally nauseous preparations.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their reasons—their misdemeanors. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 2 bottles for $3. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 5 boxes for $5.

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Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

This medicine has been lauded by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of relief, we would say DESPAIR NOT; the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

This elixir cures Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure all Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heatlessness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

The Cherokee Medicines have been introduced into this city by an enterprising druggist, who has established a reputation for curing cases of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Frightful Dreams, Hysterical Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

This elixir cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the cure to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened Bridal.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of those—these which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling a poor article. Ask for the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—as the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take no others.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage stamp for reply.

If the Remedies will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and feels particularly in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 19, 1864. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:00 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way Mail Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Milford, Salisbury, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe will take the 8:15 A. M. Train.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 A. M., 4, 5:30 and 10 P. M. The 4 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 9:00 A. M., 2:30, and 6:30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4:21, 8:35, and 9:54 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8:15, 10:14 A. M., 12:36, 2:25, 4:54, 7:20 and 9:50 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4:00 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester (only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers), Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10:30 A. M. for Wilmington and Way Stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9:45 P. M., stopping at Havre de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6:20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9:45 A. M., Way Train; 4:00 P. M., Express; 9:45 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8:45 A. M. and 12:50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 9:15, 10 A. M., 2:25, 6:00 and 12:25 P. M.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate Stations at 6:15 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

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No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

G. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Fot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

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ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

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11-19d1 And for sale by Druggists generally.

PERSONAL.

DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S

Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,

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WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to charm invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower or,
Fadine, dying at an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born blood to wed;
If a marble statue when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!

If you win with a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and with *all* serve.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 319 SPRUCE STREET; price $1 cents. 8-6

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The only sure and safe remedy for Gonnorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.

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THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonnorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.

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Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis an Invalid—Peace Movements Defeated in North Carolina—Rebel Opinions of Sherman's Movements—Successful Federal Raid in North Carolina—Heavy Shelling at Petersburg—Rebel Colonel Mosely Killed—General Hardridge's Raid—His Force Estimated at 5000—Saltville Salt Works to be Attacked — Foster's Position at Coosawhatchie — Charleston and Savannah Railroad in his Possession—Sherman before Savannah—The Rebels All in the Best Spirits.

The *Enquirer* says:—His Excellency JEFF. DAVIS has been confined to his bed for a week or more, with a severe neuralgic affection. We are gratified to announce that he has so far recovered as to resume his attention to public business. On Friday afternoon he was present at a Cabinet meeting, and on Saturday morning appeared on the streets on his way to his office in the Treasury building.

North Carolina Legislature.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. POOL's peace resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of twenty-four to twenty, and kept there despite vigorous efforts to resurrect them.

Sherman.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 15th says that SHERMAN seems to have abandoned for the present a direct attack on Savannah, and appears to be turning his attention to the reduction of the outworks.

Fall of Fort McAllister.

In announcing the fall of *Fort McAllister*, at the mouth of the Ogeechee, that paper confirms the statement that it was carried by a coup de main—the best troops, and says that it is believed that the enemy will next make a desperate effort to gain possession of Genesis, a point along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Federal Raid in North Carolina.

The Goldsboro' *Rebel Journal* gives the following account of a recent raid from Newbern:—The enemy recrossed the south bank of the Neuse at or near Kinston, and about 10 A. M. on Sunday last, which so nearly as time as Connell's Bridge, they fired a few shots at our pickets in Doctor's old field. Having driven our pickets in from this point the enemy pushed on towards Kinston, and reached the neighborhood of that place on the same evening.

Our Kinston correspondent, under date of the 16th, says: The enemy numbered about one thousand, and consisted of portions of the One-hundred-and-thirty-second New York and Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, three companies of the Twelfth New York Cavalry and one section of BRIMEN's New York Light Artillery, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel BRIMMICOM, of the One-hundred-and-thirty-second New York Infantry. They went within two miles of Kinston, where they encountered a portion of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. BRAND, and a section of COMPTON's Battery, commanded by Lieut.-Col. JOHN D. SEARS. The casualties on our side are three men of the cavalry captured and one wounded, none killed. Lieutenant JOHN B. WOOTEN, of Captain FOY'S company, captured a Yankee cavalryman, his horse and accoutrements, and brought them in. As might have been expected, the Yankees committed the usual excesses, plundering and robbing indiscriminately. WM. H. WEST, JACOB WEST, SHADRACH RANDALL and Mrs. G. C. HARTSFIELD suffered most severely, being robbed of everything of value.

From Petersburg—Heavy Shelling on Friday Last.

A special despatch received at this office late on Friday night, says:—There has been a steady shelling of our lines all day by the enemy, replied to by our batteries occasionally. Colonel R. T. MOSELY, formerly of the Richmond Howitzers, was killed during the shelling.

The *Express* of Saturday says:—The enemy's batteries from Jerusalem plank road almost around to the Appomattox River, opened a furious cannonade upon our lines, and, without intermission, kept it up until nearly dark. Our guns in some instances replied, and at times the music of artillery was quite exciting. We regret to learn that E. T. MOSELY, commanding a battalion of artillery was instantly killed by a solid shot from one of the Yankee guns while superintending the operations of a battery of his command, just to the right of the Baxter road. His head was entirely severed from his body, and he fell to the ground a corpse. Colonel MOSELY was from Buckingham county, and entered the service as Lieutenant of the Richmond Howitzers. By his gallant action on various fields he won his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His death is deeply lamented.

On our centre and right, yesterday, the Yankees kept decently quiet. They have made no demonstration nor shown any activity since their retreat from Bellfield, and their repulse on Hatcher's Run.

There is no place they can move on with success that will affect the status of our army and cause, and the only people who have any reason for dread from the great Yankee army under GRANT, are non-combatants who live near his lines, whose property and whose persons are exposed to his ruthless hands of raiders and robbers.

General Burbridge's Raid in Southwestern Virginia.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Saturday says:—The latest information from the raiders is that they entered Wytheville yesterday at noon, our forces retiring before them.

It is supposed that they are moving on New River bridge, thirty-four miles east of that point. We will not express an opinion as to what may be the result of their main movement further east, but they may encounter forces sufficient to check them. Their force is variously estimated at from three to five thousand. Three regiments being negroes. We are glad to learn that but one engine was destroyed on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Two trains, supposed to have been lost, ran to the salt works.

It is apprehended that the salt works are to be attacked or are in danger of being captured. It is supposed that the enemy did not consider themselves strong enough to attack the east works. BURBRIDGE, having had one taste of that place, is willing to give it the go by this time. We think that he is running fast into trouble in venturing down the railroad as far as he seems inclined to go.

Averell will have time to bring up his force in the rear of the raiders and intercept their retreat. But as raiders always escape we shall not at low ourselves to be sanguine of different results this time.

There is a railroad bridge just at Marion, and three within two miles of that place, all considerable trifles, and will doubtless be destroyed. There are also large iron works at Marion.

The same paper of the previous day, when the movements of the raiders were not so well defined, said in reference to saltville:—The loss of the works, should that unfortunate occur, would certainly be a severe blow, but not a ruinous one. Pheasants, they could be reassembled from their ashes in time to set to work again. Until then people would have to husband their supplies of salt, and diminish their consumption, which would be easily done. But we again express the hope that the necessity will not occur, and the works will be saved. Should they fall, however, let no one overestimate the disaster; for energy and determination will soon make it good the loss. On Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had arrived at Double Top, in Tazwell county, and have doubtless since proceeded to New River for the purpose of burning the bridges eight miles distant.

The *Whig* says:—An official despatch received on Saturday night at the War Department stated that Burbridge's force, nearly nine thousand strong, was within seven miles of Wytheville, but hurriedly retired by the road over which they had advanced. A scout despatches that General VANCE, with a considerable force, is in close proximity to the retreating raiders.

The Rebel Position at Coosawhatchie.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 16th has information that the enemy still hold the position at Coosawhatchie, about three-quarters of a mile from the Charleston and Savannah railroad track. His batteries continue to shell every passing train. With this exception all is quiet between Charleston and Hardeeville, the present terminus of the road.

The Railroad Bridge over the Savannah River.

The Railroad bridge over the Savannah river has not been burned, as was reported. The structure burned was a long and important trestle work on the Georgia side of the Savannah river.

The *Courier* of the same date says: as to the fact or extent of the destruction of the railroad bridge and trestling over and near the Savannah river, accounts are various and contradictory. The shelling of the railroad at certain points, on the passing of cars, is continued, so far without notable results.

Affairs at Savannah.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th says:—That on Saturday and Sunday artillery firing on both sides was actively kept up with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at either of our points since our last issue. Everything goes on well and all are in the best spirits.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 15th says that a disabled soldier who was on a visit to Savannah, and left there on Monday morning, has reached this city and communicated some statements for the *Courier*.

He reports that on Saturday, the 10th instant, three several and severe charges were made against our lines, between the Central and Gulf Railroads, and about five miles from the city, beginning at one P. M. These assaults were repulsed in good style and with good spirit and determination on our side. It was reported that the Ogeechee bridge, on the Gulf road, near Savannah, had been burned by our forces, perhaps soon, and this prevented the arrival of some forces who would and could have reached Savannah.

It is more than probable that these soldiers may find good work to do, however, on the south side of the Ogeechee, as things now go. At all events they can work their way to and for good service.

The Charleston *Mercury* learns that the bridge over the Ogeechee River has been destroyed by our troops. It is believed that General G. W. SMITH is well posted on the other side of the river, with about eight thousand troops.

Charleston was full of rumors of various kinds, which the *Mercury* could trace to no authentic source.

The most trustworthy report came via Hardeeville, and was to the effect that heavy fighting was going on at noon on Monday, near the Race Course, which is only a few miles from Savannah, but that our men had boldly maintained their position, and repulsed the enemy.

Grant's Operations.

The Petersburg *Express* of Saturday last says:—It is our impression that GRANT's troops will now go into winter quarters, and as far as operations now in force are concerned will remain quiet until the advent of spring. His recent efforts to gain advantages on our right, abandoned, testify by their results his utter inability to accomplish anything decisive. He will confine himself to sending upon our communications south. When he is ready to strike on the north side of the James, he can easily transfer his troops across on pontoons.

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

Hood's Army Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

The result of Friday's engagement seems to have satisfied Hood that his only safety was in flight, and he commenced a retreat Friday night towards Franklin, which is represented to have amounted to little, if any, less than a rout. Orders were given to pursue the fleeing Rebels, and at seven o'clock yesterday morning the cavalry were in hot pursuit, followed by the infantry, artillery, and wagon trains. The cavalry soon came up with the Rebel rear, and pressed them heavily, capturing considerable numbers of prisoners. Subsequently the retreat became a complete rout, and the Tennesseans were reported scattering in every direction, declaring their determination to go to their homes.

It was thought the Rebels would endeavor to make a stand at Franklin, but it is reported that at 3 o'clock they had passed through that place in the same disorder as had characterized their retreat from Brentwood. General THOMAS had made his arrangements before the latter commenced to pursue Hood, and he is following him up with both cavalry and infantry. Late last evening we heard that General THOMAS had his headquarters in Franklin.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly unfavorable for army operations, the earth being covered with mud to a considerable depth, and late in the afternoon a heavy fall of rain took place, light showers having previously fallen from early morning. Still there was a vigorous pursuit of the Rebels, and the whole army is probably at Franklin by this time.

The number of prisoners captured yesterday and brought in up to ten o'clock last night amounted only to about five hundred, making the total number captured in three days about four thousand six hundred.

Ambulances and wagons were busily employed yesterday in bringing in the wounded and dead from the battle-field of Friday. A number of hacks and carriages were "pressed" for this service. We have learned nothing definite as to the number of the killed and wounded in Friday's fight, but it will be very heavy.—*Nashville Dispatch, 19th.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 31. Noon, 25. 1 P. M., 27½. Wind, N.N.W.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—"Christmas is coming," and almost here. Our wealthy citizens, and those in moderate circumstances, are making preparations for fine dinners, and purchasing suitable articles for presents to their friends. This is right; but, while thus engaged, our friends should not forget that there is in our midst another class—*the poor*—who cannot indulge in extra dinners nor an interchange of presents. We have in our city the wives and children of brave soldiers who are in the army; we have soldiers' *widows* and soldiers' *orphans*, whose protectors fill honored graves. We have other widows and orphans, besides whole families, who are in destitute circumstances. Many of them have not sufficient food, clothing, or fuel to render them comfortable. Would it not be well for those who have an abundance, to visit the poor on Christmas, and contribute something to relieve their necessities? Let there be joy among the poor as well as among the rich, upon the coming anniversary of the birth of One whose blessings were bestowed upon the needy and suffering during His pilgrimage upon earth.

PETROLEUM.—The export trade of the United States in coal oil is immense. The oil is exported from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, but the facilities and advantages of this city are superior to those of any other port in the United States. The entire petroleum exporting trade should centre in this city. A spirit of enterprise has animated the Board of Trade to take active measures in this matter, and a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Association, to consider the subject of Pennsylvania petroleum, and prepare statistics to enable Philadelphians to thoroughly understand the subject. Mr. T. S. EMORY presided at the meeting, and Mr. J. STEVENSON acted as Secretary. An essay on the oil fields and exporting advantages of Pennsylvania was read by Horace Smith, and the meeting adjourned until Thursday next. Our merchants should give this matter prompt attention, and evidence a spirit of interest and enterprise in a subject so vital to the Philadelphia trade.

THE DRAFT—AN EASY WAY OF REDUCING OUR QUOTA.—The Provost-Marshals are in session daily, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at their respective headquarters, to hear the claims of persons who are exempt from the draft. Now is the time for those who are exempt to go forward and establish their claims.

The number of men to be drafted in each ward is estimated from the number on the enrolment list—hence the necessity of reducing that list. It is generally the case that persons not liable to draft rerain from claiming exemption, thinking that they will be all right in case their names are drawn from the wheels.

Their neglect of this duty of course swells the enrolment list, and the quota of such district is made much heavier than it legally should be. Now let every man liable to the draft urge upon his neighbor, who may be enrolled and who is not liable, to go forward at once and have his name stricken from the list. If a general movement of this kind was to take place all over the city, our quota on the pending draft might be reduced considerably.

It was in this manner that the city of New York reduced her quota about fifty per cent. The various wards should canvass their precincts, and hunt up all those who may be credited, but yet now liable to conscription, and take such measures as will ensure the striking of their names from the enrolment list.

SAD CASE OF LARCENY.—The case of Mrs. Townsend, the aristocratic sempstress, detected after a three-years' career at robbery of houses in which she was employed, and who died in prison shortly after her arrest, is already familiar to the public. A female of equal breeding, and modest, trustworthy appearance, employed in a cloak store in Chesnut street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Carlin and Callahan, on a similar charge. The officers recovered at her residence and at pawnbrokers' stores, several hundred dollars' worth of cloths, silks, and laces. The defendant acknowledged the theft, and admitted that she had been robbing her employer for months past. She was literally paid and treated with decided deference, but was not satisfied with the legitimate rewards of her labor. The case is a sad one. The defendant is, in manners, demeanor, and appearance superior to most of the females employed in stores. She was locked in a cell to await the disposal of the case.

THE EGBERT CHRISTMAS DINNER.—The gentleman to whose care Mrs. D. M. C. Egbert intrusted the five thousand dollars for the Christmas dinner in the hospitals, reports the following distribution:—

McClellan	$703	Haddington	$654
Turner's Lane	143	Islington Lane	10
Filbert street	380	Officers'	21
Satterlee	1750	Broad Street	277
Cuyler	262	Soldiers' Home	82
South Street	183		
Citizens' Volunteer	66	Total	$5000
Summit House	520		

This was based on the number of patients in the hospitals on the receipt of the fund from Mrs. Egbert on December 7.

Hospitals having an additional number of patients at Christmas will receive an additional apportionment.

Mower Hospital having sufficiently well prepared for the occasion, courteously declined.

CHRISTMAS POULTRY.—This morning the standard price for turkeys ranged from 25 to 28 cents per pound. A large number was brought to market, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, and the near approach of Christmas made quick sales. Chickens sold at from 20 to 22 cents the pound. Poultry will be in demand today and to-morrow, and it is expected that the farmers will be fully able to supply it.

ARM BROKEN.—This morning, Samuel C. Lane, aged 20 years, broke his arm by falling from his dray at Eighth and Walnut streets. He was taken to the Hospital.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon, President SMYRES in the chair.

A resolution was presented through the Committee on Property, appropriating the sum of $3500 to pay JACOB WIEMAN, contractor, for constructing a school house.

The Committee on Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools reported in favor of confirming the following appointments:—Miss SUSAN KENT, Fourth Assistant, in the Eleventh Section; Miss ANNIE SHIELDS, Third Assistant, Fifteenth Section; Miss SALLIE YEO, Fourth Assistant, Nineteenth Section; Miss MARY SHERRY, Third Assistant, Seventeenth Section; JAMES LE COMTE, Principal of the Colored Unclassified School, at Frankford. The appointments were confirmed.

Dr. VAUGHAN offered a resolution that the public schools be closed on the Christmas holidays, from Friday, Dec. 23d to January 2d, 1865. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK presented a resolution that the Secretary of the Board be authorized to draw warrants in favor of the Secretaries of the various sectional Boards for fifty dollars, in accordance with the ordinance passed by Councils. Agreed to.

The following was offered by Dr. VAUGHAN:—

Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be requested to enact a law which shall expressly empower this Board to establish a uniform system of examination in all the sections of this city and Districts, and to appoint Examiners, whose duty shall be to examine in all the sections of this district, viz:—

After the passage of a resolution that the President be requested to reorganize the Committees of the Board, after the meeting in January next, in order that the new members of the Board may be added, the meeting adjourned.

THE MOYAMENSING SOUP SOCIETY.—The managers of this Society have made their Annual Statement from which it appears that 9,000 tons have been cleared. The house was opened for the distribution of food on the 4th day of January, and closed March 8th, 1864, during which period they have been enabled to issue four hundred and seventy-two cords to supply the wants of 411 adults and 720 children. The following are said distributed were as follows:—6,000 pints of soup; 1,000 pounds of bread; 8 bushels of Indian meal. The soup distributed was made principally from ox and calf's head. The bread was made partly from rye and partly from wheat. Though, unfortunately owing to the dearness of provisions and having been for the first time in debt, they passed the season without receiving any assistance, since the last month were as follows:—Receipts, $1,000 25; disbursements, $1,000 25, leaving a balance on hand of one cent. The managers also congratulate the Society on the exact cost of the time before we get into it, we'd feel better satisfied.

MESSRS. SMITH, ENGLISH & Co., of No. 23 N. Sixth street, have sent us a very neat box of gelatine gatine and puzzles entitled "The Home of Washington and Palace of Santa Claus." Of the many beautiful presents for the holidays, this seems to us to be one of the most desirable. See advertisement in another column, headed New Games and Puzzles.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—We desire to call attention to the beautiful selection of holiday presents advertised by G. W. Fischer, No. 308 Chesnut street. See advertisement in another column.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer and better to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

HOLIDAYS.—Those who desire superior Photographs made by F. F. Reiner should go as early as possible, and avoid the Holiday throng usual at Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

TO SPORTSMEN.—If you make a Christmas present you cannot do better than call at Birch & Son's auction store, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, and purchase a superb gun, from a lot to be sold.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the most economical and complete often accused or gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the closest age.

Sold by all druggists.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Thomas & Co.'s, No. 6 S. Eighth street.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Wadman & Co.'s, No. 918 Chesnut street.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavor, manufactured by E. G. Wadman & Co., No. 918 Chesnut street.

A NEAT AND CONVENIENT POCKET-BOOK.—Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, No. 48 S. Sixth street, are the manufacturers of a patent pocket-book that has become immensely popular. They are made of one piece of leather, by folding which, obviates the necessity for either stitching or pasting. Call and examine them.

THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to a lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year.

GEORGE STECK & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. Call and examine these instruments.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of each of these instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember room, No. 413 Chesnut street.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 15, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, from dealers for such of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:—

5,000 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 56 inches.
8 do do do 55½ do
8 do do do 49¾ do
82 do do do 47 do
4 do do do 47¾ do

The above to be flanged and 2½ to 3 inches thick.
Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.
10 keys each Hot-pressed Square Nuts, ⅜ and ⅝ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vices.
500 pounds Borax, 25 barrels Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Babbit.
25 strips Zinc, 25,000 feet Safety Fuse.
100 dozen Ames' No. 2 shovels, or an article equally good.
20 Reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
20 do do Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
2 barrels best Copal Varnish.
8 do Mineral Paint (in oil).

When samples are furnished, they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.

The articles bid for, and time of delivery, must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded him.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.

By order of Colonel WM. W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

A. J. PHELPS,
Captain and A. Q. M.
12-20-6t

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,

PRESENT A LARGE

AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

DESIRABLE GOODS

To Buyers, for the Selection of

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

All of which have been purchased at the late Auction Sales, and will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES

TO EFFECT RAPID SALES.

SAXONY DRESS GOODS, at 37½ cents
Do do do 50 do
Do do do 62 do
Do do do 75 do
DOUBLE STRIPED POPLINS, 90 cents.
PLAID POPLINS, $1 00. ALL WOOL POPLINS.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. EMPRESS CLOTHS.

And a full line of Choice Colors

FRENCH MERINOES,

At prices ranging from $1 25 to $2 00.

RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Do MERINOES.
Do CASHMERES, from 87½c. to $1 62½.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, of Viennese and Paris fabrics, in choice designs and colorings.
BLANKET SHAWLS, of new and desirable styles, at reduced prices.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, Etc. Etc.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 436, 438, and 440 N. SECOND STREET,
12-21-4t Above Willow, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FAMILY BIBLES!

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Prayers, Hymns, Family and Pocket BIBLES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,

MANUFACTURER,

No. 900 CHESNUT STREET,

12-12-1t BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The subscriber has on hand a choice selection of

OLD BRANDY, from $12 to $16.
FRENCH BRANDY.
MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, from $7 to $9.
OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY, from $3 to $5.
GINGER WILD CHERRY, and RASPBERRY BRANDIES, RUSK CORDIAL, &c., from $2 50 to $5.
Also, BRANDY, from $3 to $5.
SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES, from $1 to $4.
FOR COOKING PURPOSES.

To be had at

No. 145 N. Second Street,

HENRY HUDDY,

12-17-7t ISAAC J. EVANS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, we would inform them that having made extensive alterations in our establishment, we are now prepared to execute pictures to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with a call. Having now at our command increased facilities, we take pleasure in soliciting a discerning public to compare the execution of our work with that produced by any other establishment in the United States. We would also state the our

GALLERY IS FREE TO ALL

for the examination of specimens. Notwithstanding the advance of material used, and wages of hands employed, we are yet furnishing

PICTURES AT THE OLD PRICES.

Photo Miniatures.
Photographs,
Life-size Heads in Crayon, Oil and Pastel.
Cabinet size Heads in Crayon, Oil and Pastel
Imperial Plain and Colored, 13-14, 8-10, 4-4, and 1-2 sizes.
Carte de Visite Vignettes, full size, 3-4, &c., $4 00 per dozen.
Ambrotypes, from 75 cents upwards.
Ferrotypes, $1 per dozen, &c. &c.
On hand and for sale, a large lot of

Copies of Rare Engravings,

PHOTOGRAPHS of all the
PROMINENT GENERALS and
DISTINGUISHED MEN, &c. &c.
Outside views taken at short notice.

HENSZEY & Co.,
Photographers.
12-15-1m No. 812 ARCH Street.

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS

EYRE & LANDELL,

MERRIMAC CALICOES,

FAST COLORS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW DE LAINES

FOR CHRISTMAS.

3000 Yards French Chintzes, Yard Wide, Fifty Cents,
12-16-12t

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, & MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sale of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignment goods for public sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF STOVES, STOVE MATERIALS, ETC., AT No. 326 MARKET STREET,

On Friday morning,

23d instant, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Silver's Gas Consuming Stoves, made in the best manner, and of beautiful design for parlors, sitting rooms, offices, &c.; a general assortment of cooking stoves, including a large number of sheet iron ovens, spanish bakers; wash boilers, steamers, tea kettles, Russia ware, tin ware, fire bricks, and grates, oven plates, etc., for repairing leasing stoves. Also, a quantity of tin plate, sheet-iron, gutter tin, spout-leads, etc. This stock is in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, two Push Carts, one nearly new; one first-rate Gutter Board; two Ladders, two and three stories.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, Etc.

On Saturday Morning next,

At 10 o'clock, comprising about

SIXTY HORSES,

suited to harness and the saddle. Full descriptions at sale.

Also, a beautiful black Shetland pony, suitable for children.

Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, light wagons, dearborns, etc., with which the sale will commence.

Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, covers, halters, etc.

No postponement on account of the weather.

Sale of horses, etc., on Wednesday.

Carriages and harness at private sale.

12-22-2t ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, December 20, 1864.
ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 24th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city, Artillery Uniform Coats, to be made of material equal to and like the standard sample in this office; but bidders should present a sample of the cloth of which they propose to make the coats.

All articles must be packed in regulation boxes, and delivered at the Depot free of charge.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of a contract. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Uniform Coats," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
12-22-2t

AVOID THE RUSH!!

COME EARLY! COME EARLY!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

G. W. FISCHER'S

ONE-PRICE BOOK, ALBUM, PICTURE, AND FRAME STORE,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FRAMES! FRAMES!! FRAMES!!

RUSTIC FRAMES, ALL SIZES AND STYLES.
WALNUT do do do
GILT do do do
ROSEWOOD do do do

Frames made to order, and particular attention given to FRAMING PICTURES, Etc. Etc.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

Our stock of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

IS THE

LARGEST IN THE CITY.

Covers in style, many of them NEW, and made expressly to our own order.

Prices from 15 cents to $60,

ALL GOOD

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

ALL NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON DAY OF PUBLICATION, AND SOLD AT A DISCOUNT.

$2 00 Books for $1 75.
$2 25 Books for $1 90.
$2 50 Books for $2 25.
$3 00 Books for $2 75.
$3 50 Books for $3 25.
$4 00 Books for $3 75.
$4 50 Books for $4 25.
$5 00 Books for $4 60.
$6 00 Books for $5 50.
$7 00 Books for $6 50.
$8 00 Books for $7 50.
$9 00 Books for $8 50.
$10 00 Books for $9 50.
$12 00 Books for $11 00.
$15 00 Books for $14 00.
$20 00 Books for $18 00.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS in various styles at low prices.

TOILETTE, PORTFOLIOS, etc., etc., at low prices.

JUVENILE AND PICTURE BOOKS, in great variety.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!

BUCKEYE PHOTOGRAPH,
1033—over 10 subjects.

MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS,
1644—over 500 subjects.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
photo-over 2000 subjects.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
colored—over 200 subjects.

NEW SUBJECTS ADDED EVERY WEEK.

FITCHER'S,

12-7-6m No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

MEDIUM PRICE

DRESS GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

MOUSSELINE DELAINES, 45 Cents.
BARONY PLAID, 40 Cents.
Do do 40 do
Do do 50 do

Closing out Dress Goods, at Reduced Prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 436, 438, and 440 N. SECOND STREET,
12-21-4t above Willow.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

JEWELRY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices, and warranted to be as represented, at

JACOB LADOMUS',

No. 618 MARKET STREET,

12-Brothert Corner of Decatur.

1864 CHRISTMAS 1864.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

Southwest Corner of SIXTH and ARCH Streets,

Offer a splendid assortment of

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WORK STANDS, FANCY BASKETS,
WILLOW CHAIRS, BABY-WALKERS,
SLEDS AND CARTS, SKATES,
SPICE BOXES, WALNUT BRACKETS,
FANCY MATCH SAFES.
TOILET SETS OF TEA WARE, TEA TRAYS,
FINE CUTLERY,

And a complete stock of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

12-17-6t No. 600 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHARLES DUMMIG,

No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compete with him as to prices, either his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy of the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps the largest assortment, and in each entirely new styles as to order and to be had with no other:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, COLOR, AND GLOVE BOXES.
PORTFOLIOS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PERFUMERY—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
SATCHELS, VERY ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
DOMINOES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety of the very latest varieties, of every kind known, kept in this store, together with beautiful dressing sets, everything new and rare and in Europe. This is no idle boast. Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-2mp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY,

Consisting of

BREAST PINS,
EAR RINGS,
AND
FINGER RINGS,

SILVER WARE,

Consisting of all articles suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents, a lot which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

CASSIDY & BALL,

12-20-5t No. 12 S. SECOND Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the style and title of

ADAMS & LEVIS,

For the purpose of transacting a general

BANKING

AND STOCK-BROKERAGE BUSINESS,

OIL, TELEGRAPH,

And EXPRESS COMPANY STOCKS made a Specialty.

Government Loans and Specie Bought and Sold.

THEODORE ADAMS,
GEORGE H. LEVIS.

12-19tf [No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

J. HOLMES GROVER,

ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL

WAREROOMS,

TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 12-9

FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

BOOKS FOR

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

The attention of the friends of the

PRESBYTERIAN BOOK STORE

and the public is invited to the large assortment of valuable new and standard Books, suitable for gifts, comprising the publications of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, and the best works of other publishing houses.

The stock of Children's Books is very full, including new issues and the old favorites.

Children's Games, Picture Cards and Toy Books in great variety.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books and Prayer Books in plain and handsome binding, at all prices.

Photograph Albums, Photographs, and Pictures.

Please call and examine, at

No. 1334 Chesnut Street,

12-17-smw-2t Opposite the United States Mint.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER PLATED WARE,

Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which he will offer at unprecedentedly low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Fine Vest Chains,
Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Opera Glasses,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Breast Pins,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Fancy Articles,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Studs,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Vest Buttons,
Silver Chains,
Silver Fancy Articles,
Silver Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Pencil Cases,
Silver Pens,
Silver Toothpicks,
Silver Watch Keys,
Silver Vest Buttons,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Plated on pinchbeck, A1 nickel metal, and warranted:

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Stands,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Cups,
Sugar Bowls,
Breakfast Castors,